

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## PROSPECTS OF THE RECESS.

WE wonder how our ancestors managed when there was not merely a recess to get through, but when years used to elapse without any Parliament at all? This is a thought which occurs to one very soon after the end of a session, now-a-days, when observing the dearth of public topics that supervenes. All sorts of second-rate people and second-rate events come upon the tapis. We discuss Bernal Osborne, and record the exploits of sportsmen among the grouse.

In entering upon this somewhat flat epoch, it may be as well to take a survey of the ground before us, and see what promise there is of something better to talk about than such little matters. The telegrams from India show no great change in the state of affairs there. The rains had regularly set in, and military operations were no longer conducted on the same scale as before. General Roberts had been chasing the Gwalior fugitives, who seem to have shown little fight, and another rajah had surrendered himself. It was observed that matters "seemed settling down," though there were still "20,000 to 30,000 rebels in the field." But, at the same time, we hear from the correspondents of enlistments in the rebel ranks, and it still remains to be seen what effect the Government offers will have. Lord Canning had issued a proclamation rather more favourable to the rebels coming in than the last, but some observers doubted its efficacy. On the whole, we expect similar telegrams for months to come, that is to say, occasional indecisive successes, suppression of disturbance here, rumours of it there, but still a general ascendancy of our arms in the long-run. If anybody is dissatisfied with the prospect, let him consider to what a scene of boundless danger and confusion this state of things has succeeded, and what a game it is against climate and numbers that our generals have to play. Meanwhile, the new Indian Government is forming itself at home, and the Council comprises some of the best names known to the Company or the Crown. All who honour the intellectual fame of this country will regret that Mr. Mill was unable to accept the nomination offered to him by Lord Stanley.

The Chinese news is important in the results and picturesque

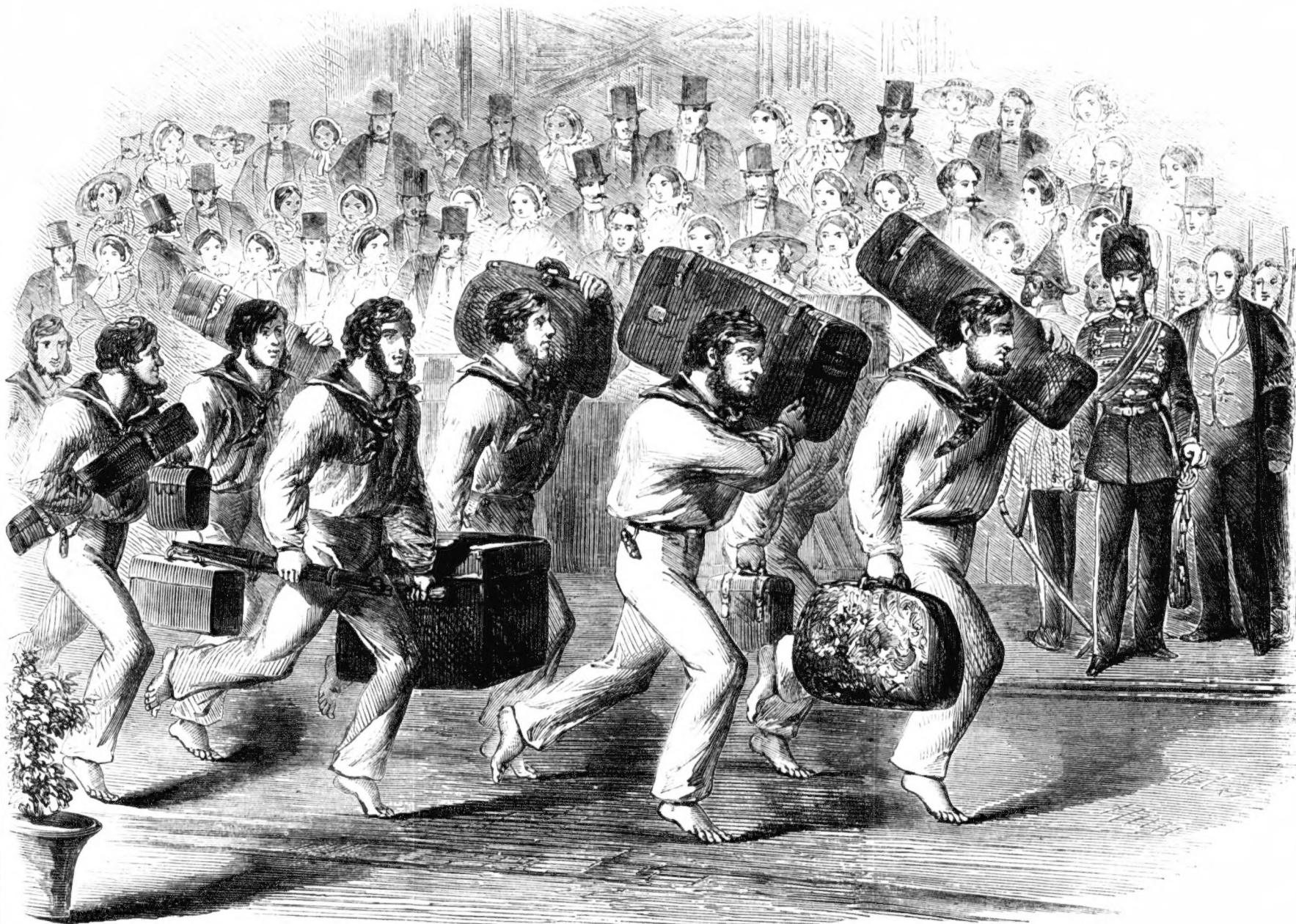
in the suggestions which it holds out to us. The forces had steamed up waters never ruffled by screw or paddles before; and the power of Western Europe was all but brought face to face with that of the Celestial Empire in its great seat of Peking. We may soon expect to hear what results Lord Elgin is going to secure for us, and we confess that the sooner they are secured and the whole business ended the better. Perfect freedom to trade, and protection and security for British traders, are all we have a right to claim; and these provided for, let us, if possible, have no more disturbances about Iorhas. Our true policy is to keep a medium, in our relations to such countries as China, between the filibustering and bullying policy which is too much encouraged in America, and the Quakerish fantasy of entire non-interference which is simply impracticable, and contradicts all history. China is one of our "prospects" as a topic during the recess, but we cannot promise that it, any more than the Indian campaigns, will furnish much to the curiosity of the public.

Then there is the fruit of the Paris Conference to consider, and while we write, their decision about the Principalities is expected shortly. As to union or non-union, that is really a point which interests very few people in England, except so far as it bears on our relations to neighbouring Powers. We have several times had occasion to touch on the question, and have not concealed our belief that the union of these provinces is only important as bearing on the Russian-Turkish difficulty, and that it is the mere pedantry of liberalism to insist on Moldavian and Wallachian constitutionalism for its own sake. We continue to uphold the Turkish *suzeraineté* as the real basis of the government of the Principalities, and prefer the difficulties which it involves to the quiet and certain ascendancy of Russian influences which we believe would be the result of their being united under a foreign prince. But, here again, will any such question carry us through the dull months? We fear not.

The general aspect of foreign affairs, meanwhile, is quiet enough. France and Austria bicker at each other in their newspapers, and inflict the petty diplomatic insults which wound petty minds. Two influences, however, keep nations at peace now-a-days—the middle-class love of trade, and the imperial

fear of revolutions. Both are wholesome things—one testifying that the misery of war is not to be lightly encountered in a social state so complex; the other reminding modern emperors on what foundations their power really rests. Through all the glitter of Napoleon's state, looms the great truth that he is as much dependent on the good opinion of the mob as a rope-dancer; that if the funds fell, or bread rose, to a certain point, his power would evaporate like hot water; and that, therefore, he must consider prudence and common sense. It would take an essay to develop all that is involved in the differences of such a position from that of a Louis XIV. even—but it is a fact deeply rooted in the present state of European thought and feeling, and unshakable accordingly. The best side of it to us, is, that within the prudential plan so imposed on his Majesty, comes the necessity of a British alliance; and one reason why we support it is, that even if a hypocrisy, it is of that well-known kind which is a "homage to virtue," and gladly shall we welcome the dulness of the recess, if such be the inevitable accompaniment of a good humdrum footing of quiet with the Continent.

As for home politics—shall we have, this recess, any home politics? Dull dogs of M.P.'s will make little speeches—speeches of borrowed facts and stolen arguments, and they will be reported because reporters have nothing better to do. But, far and wide, there is a complaint, now, that the reigning fact in the political world is apathy. The complaint is, that the general public cannot be got to care about such questions as Reform; and that the special public is in so chaotic a state of sentiment and opinion, that it is not prepared to take the initiative in that or any other movement. Now, as for the latter phenomenon, the "decay of party," of which one hears so much, we cannot affect to regret what is so clearly a necessary stage towards a better state of public life. If parties have tumbled to bits, it is only because nothing better than selfishness—no deep principles—held them together lately, and why should such a catastrophe be bewailed? But as for the lamented indifference of the multitude—there is a good as well as a bad side to that. It checks political change, to be sure, but it does not check social progress



THE QUEEN'S EMBARKATION AT GRAVESEND: SAILORS CARRYING LUGGAGE ON BOARD.



in fact, there has been more activity in the cause of Education, Sanitary Improvement, Law Reform, and so forth, since the people showed this prevailing indifference to agitation, than ever there used to be previously. Besides, the lull can be explained by the reaction after the Russian war, as well as by the absence of any leading grievance like the Corn Laws; and being so far natural and healthy, ought not to be regretted. When, however, we predict that the recess is as likely to be a quiet one from this as from other points of view, it must not be supposed that there does not exist throughout the country considerable curiosity as to what will be done in the matter of Reform next session, and its effects on the state of parties. We believe that there does, and that the question will appear on the surface wherever there are any signs of political life. If the Government were not pledged to a measure of the kind, we might still be sure that such a thing would be forthcoming: for the opportunity of bringing the Liberal party under the Whig lords again, in the name of Reform, is far too good to be missed by those dexterous old oligarchs. It is Lord John Russell's last chance, and though Lord Palmerston dislikes his old colleague, he dislikes loss of place much more; and it would be a fine sight for Brookes's to see both old gentlemen marching into office accompanied by the usual Greys, Gowers, and Howards, and followed (to the doors only, mark you!) by a roaring crew of Liberals, fancying that they had gained a victory! This, we say, would be a fine sight for Brookes's, and the prospect of it will secure our all being kept tolerably alive about reform during the recess, be as apathetic as we may. But what lesson ought the foreseeing this to teach the people? Why, that unless they want to be landed again in another mess like that of Lord Palmerston's last Government, they must keep clear of such delusions. The Whigs are an old body, and unchangeable; the present Government is a new body (composed, in fact, we may say, of men of a later generation), susceptible of popular influences, and more free than the so-called Liberal-Whigs themselves from the peculiar prejudices of aristocracy. What their Reform Bill may be like, it is as yet premature to guess; but, at least, it is as likely to consult the interest of the people, strictly so called, as that of a body strictly oligarchic in its sympathies, its composition, and its very existence.

Such are a few of the considerations with which we approach the interval that is to divide us from the next meeting of Parliament, an interval not very likely (according to present appearances) to be marked by any great excitement about political affairs.

#### THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

THE reports of her Majesty's visit to Germany are very meagre, though the endeavours which were made to secure for her Majesty as quiet a journey as possible seem to have entirely failed; and she received so warm a reception that had special correspondents gone in her train, the public might have been entertained to many stirring descriptions. As it is, we have only a barren catalogue of the towns the Queen passed through and of the Royal personages whom she met.

The Royal yacht anchored in the Scheldt on the evening of the 10th, and next morning proceeded to Antwerp. Here her Majesty landed in the state barge of the King of the Belgians. The King met the Queen at Malines, and accompanied her to Verviers, where they took leave. Upon arriving at Aix-la-Chapelle, her Majesty and the Prince were met by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, who accompanied them the rest of the journey.

The next stage was to Düsseldorf, where the Royal party dined with the Prince of Hohenzollern. At this place extraordinary preparations had been made for the Queen's reception, in spite of her wish to travel incognito. An elegant pavilion, carpeted and adorned with flowers, had been erected for her reception. The people assembled in large numbers, and as soon as the Queen appeared broke out into lusty cheers, to which was added a peal from all the church bells in the city, besides the thunder of artillery. Right and left of the bridge lay barges adorned with flowers, and containing bands of music, which struck up the "National Anthem" while her Majesty passed the bridge. The octroi gate of the city was transformed into a triumphal arch, bearing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and at night the streets were brilliantly illuminated.

Next morning (the 12th) the Royal progress was continued to Potsdam. There was a halt, however, at a temporary station at Berg, near Herrenhausen, where the Queen and Prince Consort were received by the King of Hanover, the Duke of Brunswick, and some other German princes. Her Majesty and her party partook of a collation with the Hanoverian King, and then went on. At the Wildpark Station, near the château of Sans-Souci, she was met by her august daughter the Princess Frederick-William. The meeting is described as very affecting. "The Princess sprang into the railway carriage to her Royal mother, and the two remained clasped in each other's arms for some time, unable to speak."

This of course was the great event of the journey. At Potsdam all the members of the Prussian Royal family who were not already with the Queen met her; and as soon as the presentation to some great court people was got over, the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick-William, set out for Babelsberg, where they arrived about ten o'clock. Here at last the fatiguing journey was ended, and her Majesty spent the next day, and the next, in comparative retirement. On the 16th, she paid a visit to Berlin. "An immense multitude lined the road from the railway station to the palace of the Prince of Prussia. The first open carriage contained Queen Victoria and the Prince of Prussia, the second the Princess of Prussia, Princess Frederick-William, the Prince Consort, and Prince Frederick-William. The Queen was loudly cheered, and bowed repeatedly in return. Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Queen entered the palace of the Prince of Prussia, and appeared on the large balcony, leaning on the Prince's arm. Her Majesty was again loudly cheered, which compliment she graciously acknowledged." The Royal party returned the same day.

We reported her Majesty's departure from Gravesend last week; and now present our readers with a sketch taken on that occasion.

A correspondent of the "Independence Belge," writing from Berlin, says, that the Princess Frederick-William's accouchement is expected in October. The same correspondent states, that, according to present arrangements, the Queen will remain at Potsdam until the 25th, and on her return will stop two days at the Court of Cobourg.

WELLINGTON ON A FRAUDULENT STOREKEEPER.—"Tell — that I conceive it to be very inconsistent with the principles of the Christian religion to give people bad water, when he had notice of the probability that it would be so. You may likewise say that a Gentle could not have done with the worst I ever saw. I have written him a public letter upon the subject."—Wellington's Indian Correspondence.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

THERE is little news from France, except what relates to the Emperor's wanderings and his festivals, which we chronicle in another column.

The conference engaged in regulating the Danubian provinces have completed their task, it appears; and the arrangement only remains to be signed.

Marshal Randon has resigned the government of Algeria.

### SPAIN.

THE Queen's progress is almost over, it seems; carriages are being prepared for the return of their Majesties to Madrid.

Several cases of yellow fever have appeared in Galicia.

### AUSTRIA.

A CONSPIRACY was discovered some time since at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. It originated in one of the schools there, most of the conspirators being mere lads. Eleven of them have been tried and sentenced, one to death and the others to various terms of imprisonment. In passing sentence, the judges themselves recommended them to mercy on account of their extreme youth. The investigation is said to have put the Government on the track of a more formidable conspiracy, with ramifications in Russian Poland.

The Archduke Stephen of Austria, ex-Governor-General of Hungary, who has for some years been living in a sort of exile in the Duchy of Nassau, has returned to Vienna, and a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Emperor.

Fifteen thousand Christians have fled from the Turkish into the Austrian territory. The Austrian Government is disposed to grant them lands, if they will consent to remain.

The official journal of Vienna has published the result of the budget of 1857. The Government is under the necessity of admitting a deficit of 42,000,000 florins (£4,200,000). The deficiency for the year 1856 amounted to 60,000,000 florins.

### PRUSSIA.

THE condition of the King is evidently more hopeless than ever. His ordinary physicians have been dismissed, and a famous army doctor called in. His Majesty has had a severe attack of gout; and, lastly, we hear that the number of his aides-de-camp has been increased, in order that there may be always two with him in his promenades. Also, this piece of news is significant, if authentic: "A police order prohibiting the newspapers from alluding to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers has produced a great sensation. The prohibition is attributed to important discussions which are about to take place in the Council respecting the Regency."

### RUSSIA.

ACCORDING to a letter from Warsaw, "a religious reform has taken place in Russia. The Government has limited the powers of the orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and has suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into public worship in order to strike the imaginations of the ignorant and superstitious populations. It has also resolved to reduce the number of the United Greek clergy, so as to have one Pope for every 1,000 souls, instead of one for every 300. Lastly, the schools which were set apart to the priests' children, have been converted into communal schools."

The Emperor was expected to arrive in Warsaw on the 28th inst. He has invited the Prince of Prussia to witness the great manoeuvres which are to take place in the neighbourhood of the Polish city towards the end of September.

### ITALY.

THE Count Cavour's visit to Napoleon III. at Plombières, as also that which he paid to the Prince of Prussia at Baden, still occupy the public mind in Italy, and constitute the leading topic of conversation and of every sort of conjecture. "From Genoa to Milan, at Florence as well as at Rome, and, in short, in every town throughout Italy, one subject is uppermost—the recent journey of King Victor Emmanuel's Premier, and all are agreed in viewing it as a political event of moment."

Sir James Hudson has left Turin for some time on leave of absence, Mr. Erskine being entrusted with the business of the embassy.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

ACCORDING to a telegraph from Marseilles, the late collisions in Bosnia, in Turkish Croatia, and in Montenegro, have caused a sort of panic in Constantinople. The Mussulmans and the Christians were living in actual fear of one another. The Sultan, to show his own confidence, had gone in the fleet on an excursion to Smyrna and the Archipelago. It is added that "a plot, having for its object the massacre of the Christians, had been discovered at Smyrna. The Governor had made a seizure of arms, and he sent the guilty persons to Constantinople."

The Sultan has granted a pension of 12,000 francs (£480) to the family of Mr. Page, the English Consul murdered at Jeddah, though the treasury is said to be in so low a condition that the Sultan vainly demanded a sum of 15,000 piastres for his own use lately.

Tranquillity has been restored to Candia.

From Alexandria we have intelligence that the Egyptian Government had refused to receive some forty persons expelled by Tuscany, and placed on board a ship for that port.

### AMERICA.

THE steamers *Water Witch*, *Fulton*, and *Harriet Lane*, and the brigs *Bainbridge*, *Perry*, and *Dolphin*, the last three mounting sixteen guns each, had been ordered to Paraguay, to settle the dispute with that "Power."

The gold discoveries in British America have aroused a wide spirit of emigration; and it is believed that the formation of the Pacific railroad will soon be imperative. The President has appointed John Nugent, editor of the "San Francisco Herald," agent, to proceed to Fraser River, to make proper representations to citizens of the United States, with a view of preventing collisions or outbreaks in that quarter. The American authorities are, to all appearance, so desperately afraid of some disturbance between the Americans and the English that we should not be surprised if some trouble came out of it. (See an article headed "American Diplomacy.")

Two United States vessels of war have been ordered to the mouth of the San Juan River, "to protect American commerce and American interests, as may be required."

Despatches from General Johnson to the War Department state that engineers were engaged in the selection of a site for permanent fortifications south of Salt Lake City. The "New York Times" says:—

"Strange rumours reach us from Utah in relation to the acts of Governor Cumming. It is stated that the Governor has alienated the good-will of his colleagues, that he has affiliated with the leading Mormons, and that the mails are openly tampered with while passing through the Salt Lake City post-office, without remonstrance from the Governor. Reports of Governor Cumming's unpopularity among the new officers of the territory reached us some time since. This latter rumour, coming through private advices received at St. Louis, revived the stories formerly current. However, there may be nothing in it."

The coloured population of New York and other northern cities celebrated the anniversary of the West India Emancipation in a very spirited manner.

The yellow fever is committing serious ravages in New Orleans. During the week ending on the 31st ult., seventy deaths out of a total of 193 cases were reported.

### CANADA.

WE have already reported the fall of the Canadian Ministry. There had been a serious debate raised by Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, in the House of Assembly, on the question of the union of the two provinces. He proposed that the House should affirm that the union had produced great discontent. Several amendments were proposed, and the debate

was adjourned. One of the amendments was to the effect that it would be wiser to strengthen rather than weaken the ties that bind the two provinces together. This was negatived, on the 28th, by a majority of thirty-three. No decision was taken on the main question, but the House proceeded to discuss the "seat of government question." After some debate, a motion was carried by a majority of fourteen, declaring that Ottawa ought not to be the seat of Government. (Our readers remember that the Canadians had referred this question to the Queen, and that her Majesty had selected Ottawa). This led to the resignation of the Ministry. Mr. Macdonald explained, the next day, that as the House had decided that the prerogative of her Majesty had been unwisely exercised in selecting Ottawa for a capital, and as the Ministers could neither commit a breach of the law nor go against an unmistakable majority of the House, the Government had no other course to pursue but to resign. Their resignations were accepted, and Mr. Brown, of Toronto, "sent for." Mr. Brown (a journalist, who lately became a representative of the people), formed a ministry, which, however, the Houses would not accept. It was immediately routed by a vote of want of confidence. A dissolution is not impossible.

The Legislative Council met on the 3rd of August, and passed a resolution declaring their regret at the vote of the Lower House on the seat of Government question, and denouncing it as an insult to her Majesty.

### BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH.

Malta, August 18.

THE *Cyclops* arrived at Suez yesterday, reporting that on her arrival at Jeddah a despatch had been sent to Kaimakan Pasha, who was absent, giving him thirty-six hours' time to punish the insurgents. Forty hours elapsed, and no answer, we commenced bombarding the town for three days at intervals, at the expiration of which Namié Pacha went on board the *Cyclops*, assuring the captain that the culprits were condemned, and that he only awaited orders from Constantinople to execute them. This communication did not prevent the bombardment continuing until Ismael Pasha, the commissioner, arrived from Constantinople, causing eleven insurgents immediately to be hanged in the presence of all the shipping; the others to be sent to Constantinople for trial. Many country vessels were destroyed during the bombardment.

### THE IMPERIAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

THE Cherbourg demonstration being over, and a large crop of popularity being raised throughout Brittany, the Emperor spared neither time nor exertion to reap it. From the great arsenal he went to Brest, where again there were fêtes, fireworks, national dances, balls, receptions, reviews, inspections of works, and exuberant demonstrations of loyalty. We do not go into them in detail, because that would be a mere repetition of our narrative of the Cherbourg festival, with a few alterations, and the part of her Majesty, our Queen, left out. There could be no doubt of the genuineness of the plaudits with which the Emperor and Empress were received at Brest, and, indeed, everywhere on the progress. Deputations from neighbouring towns waited on his Majesty at Brest, expressing the regret of the people that he could not visit them too. At Quimper and at L'Orient his reception was even more enthusiastic; thence he proceeded through Plouguernan, Kerminguen, Kerlouar, and other rough-sounding localities, reminding one of the country's con-inship with Wales. At Vannes and other towns, the Breton peasantry insisted on exhibiting a kind of dance of the Highland fling character, which they performed in strict costume. From L'Orient their Majesties went to mass at St. Anne d'Auray, in the presence of an immense concourse of the peasantry from all parts of the province, upon whom the ceremony had a very telling effect. Upwards of 30,000 peasants are said to have flocked to the small hermitage. The whole progress must have satisfied the Emperor perfectly.

Then there was the Emperor's annual fête on the 15th inst.—the Feast of Napoleon. This also was entirely successful. In Paris the raree shows, the theatres (open gratis), the refreshment booths, the flags, the illuminations, the fireworks, were more magnificent than ever, and the crowds that flocked into all public places greater than ever. As to flag, scarce a window was bannerless; and though the Union Jack was so rare occurrence, the Italian tricolour was frequently visible along the Boulevards.

The Emperor has made a "great stroke of business;" and that his popularity is sensibly increased we cannot doubt.

### AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

MR. WILLIAM WALKER, the filibuster of Nicaragua, has forwarded to the "Mobile Register" a statement which, whether true or not, is a curiosity. The "Washington Union" had, he says, misreported a speech of his at New Orleans, and in correction he supplies the substance of what he said:—

"In the month of October last I was in New Orleans preparing to return to Nicaragua. About the middle of the month General Henningsen arrived from Washington, and soon after we met he informed me that he had important news to communicate. He then proceeded to state that while in Washington he had held several conversations with the Secretary of War, that in the course of one of the interviews the Secretary had informed him of the determination on the part of the President to arrest the expedition to Nicaragua, adding, at the same time, that the acquisition of Cuba during his administration was an object dear to the heart of Mr. Buchanan."

"The Secretary further proceeded to say, according to General Henningsen's report, that if we would turn our attention to Mexico, and enter into the service of Comofort, we should have the support of the United States Government; that while in the Mexican service we might by some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, bring about a war between Mexico and Spain, and Cuba might then be seized by the former Power. The Secretary, according to the report I received, informed General Henningsen that means would not be lacking for such an enterprise; and when pressed by the General to state how the means could be had, he replied, 'I have gone the length of my tether; before I can say more, it will be necessary for me to see a person above me.'"

"In the next interview the Secretary informed the General that he was not authorised to go further, but that he might rely implicitly on the means being provided if the enterprise were undertaken. When General Henningsen made this communication to me I was shocked at its nature, and remarked that the Government could hardly be in earnest. He said that he had been authorised to place before me the character of the conversations held with the Secretary of War, and to communicate them also to a friend of the Nicaraguan cause residing at New Orleans."

Mr. Walker says that he has been driven to speak of these matters "by the course the Government pursued towards him" in frustrating his design upon Nicaragua.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD.—The subjoined anecdote relating to the childhood of one who is now quite as absolute in power and as unlimited in authority as the successor of classic King Log, is extracted from the "Memoirs of Napoleon, his Court and Family," by the Duchess d'Angoulême (Madame Junot), published in 1836. "Prince Louis Bonaparte was recognised King of Holland on the 5th of June, this year (1806). Holland sent her ambassadors on the occasion; the Court was at St. Cloud, where the Emperor received the deputation with great delight. Napoleon presented his nephew, the young Prince Louis, to the deputation, and desired the child to show his regard for his future subjects. A prince of five years of age would naturally suppose that he could offer no better proof of his respect for his visitors than the recitation of his last task; he accordingly repeated for their edification the fable of 'The Frogs asking Jupiter for a King.' Napoleon," she adds, "was greatly incensed at the jest."

SUICIDES ON HAMPSHIRE HEATH.—Very early on Monday morning, a young man named Prior, a hosiery, carrying on business in Farnham, was found on Hampshire Heath in a state of insensibility. He had taken hushum, and soon afterwards died. He seems to have been a committed suicide from some love affair. In his pocket was found a Testament, the ribbon of which pointed to the 6th chapter of St. Mark, and another chapter of St. John.—Mr. Ascombe, a surgeon, of Cambridgeshire, also committed suicide by poison on Hampshire Heath. This occurred on Tuesday. He had spent the evening with a friend, who lives on the Heath; and it is while they were leaving the house to go to an omnibus station that Ascombe took a dose of prussic acid, and instantly expired. He was in pecuniary difficulties.



## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The first telegrams from India are to the following effect:—  
The Gwalior fugitives had reached Bowlespore, thirty miles below Jabalpur, on the 5th of July. General Roberts' advanced guard was sent to meet them, the General himself covering Jeypore.  
According to subsequent information, the rebels occupied the town of Poonah on the 11th of July, the Nawaab holding the fort. General Roberts prepared to march against them, and on throwing forward a detachment, the rebels fled from Poonah precipitately.  
The Rajah of Shahpur had surrendered.  
The Gwalior army had been broken up, and gone into quarters. Sir H. Rose resumed command of the Poonah division of the force from Nasserabad. Brigadier-General Napier has been appointed by Sir H. Rose to succeed Sir Hugh Rose.  
The late Central India force was settled at various stations. A division was formed at Mhow, under General Michel.  
Sir Robert Hamilton had reached Indore, as had nearly all the European troops despatched from Bombay and the Deccan in apprehension of an outbreak.  
From Lucknow the news is, that "The enemy is discouraged since his defeat at Nawabgunge. The Begum and her son, now called King of Oude, are at Bundee, where the rebels are collecting."  
Finally, we are told that "Matters seem settling down in all parts of India, though there are 20,000 to 30,000 rebels in the field. The rainy season has commenced favourably."

## GENERAL POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

All recent testimony from India goes to show that the whole country is rapidly emerging from the troubled waters of rebellion. The subjugation of Gwalior, and the restoration of Scindiah to his throne, seem to have told strongly against the rebels. The "Calcutta Englishman" says this success is "of much greater importance than at first sight would appear. That the rebels, after being everywhere defeated and dispersed, would make Gwalior their concentrating point, might have been plainly foreseen; indeed, Rao Scindiah himself seemed to have entertained such apprehensions when he applied for aid to the Governor-General, saying that half a regiment of European soldiers would enable him to hold out against any attempt on the part of the rebels. Gwalior is the key to the Southern Mahratta country, and therefore if the city and fort had remained for any length of time in possession of the enemy, it would have been sure to kindle the flame of rebellion in the Western Presidency; in fact, from what has been reported, all the elements for an outbreak were ripe. Moreover, with a formidable body of insurgents holding Gwalior, Agra could hardly have been considered safe unless greatly reinforced, and it would thus have caused the withdrawal of a portion of our forces from parts where they cannot conveniently be spared."

And now is rapidly tranquillising, and police corps are being formed, offered from the late Native Infantry. "Perhaps the most disturbed province in the whole of India," says a correspondent of the "Daily News," "is that of Behar, which is at present being ravaged by bands of the scattered followers of Koor Singh. The worn-out columns of English and Douglas are too cumbersome to fight guerillas, and until a mounted police can be organised, strong European detachments at every station and village of importance must guard private property. Reinforcements have been sent up—two companies of Rifles to Gya and Her Majesty's 73rd to Dinapore." The Punjab is at peace, and is continuing to furnish its valuable recruits for the army. The sepoys are fast disappearing from Barrackpore, to the great satisfaction of the residents in that area. The detachments of marines in the Eastern districts have everywhere been reinforced, and two companies of her Majesty's 10th have been sent to garrison Dana. People in Calcutta are reassured by the cheering fact, that in the city and its environs there are upwards of 7,000 British troops.

The pend settlement at the Andaman islands is found to answer. The sepoys are made to earn their daily subsistence by the performance of the apportioned amount of work. Dr. Walker, the governor, rules with a stern hand, as may be inferred from the fact that he recently hung eighty-two prisoners who had deserted, and failing in their attempt to "reach another country," had returned, and given themselves up. The well-behaved convicts are to have their families sent to them. The whole island on which Port Blair is situated is one dense jungle, and it is in clearing this that the convicts are chiefly employed.

## THE BATTLE OF NAWABGUNGE.

The following is from a letter written by an officer of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade:—

"Four companies of the 3rd Battalion, under Major Oxenden, formed an advanced guard, with a strong force of cavalry and guns. We only made two halts, about half an hour each; the last was within a few hundred yards of the enemy; but, as the night was dark, and they thought they had only a small force to contend with, they allowed us to rest for the night. At the first dawn, ping! whizz! went a round shot over our heads. Grant soon came up, and had us in skirmishing order along the top of a ravine, with a narrow river which separated us from the enemy. They were admirably posted on the opposite side, and were hiding among some shrubs. When we first went on the light was very indistinct, consequently we held for a short time. Then came the order to advance, and our fellows pushed up, gave a cheer, and dashed after them; my company took those who were hiding in the shrubs in the flank; then took a bend, and as we advanced they were brought in full view. We drove them out just as some of our men dashed across the river and killed a great many. We continued the advance, and took a gun on our right, which warned us of our position when we first came up. We then received the order to halt, as the rest of the column had not then come up, and there were only four companies of us. However, we did not long remain idle, and went again to the front. The 7th Hussars passed us at a gallop to our right, to cut off the retreat of those we hunted out. As we advanced, the enemy's guns opened from every direction—in fact, we were literally surrounded. The remainder of our battalion, as soon as they came up, wheeled to the right to meet a large force of the enemy, who stood their ground so firmly that some Sikh cavalry who supported Captain Atterley's company refused to charge them, when ordered to do so twice. Atterley's company fixed bayonets, charged, and killed the lot, twelve only of the company being wounded. The enemy's cavalry showed in great force at a distance, and made one or two threatening moves when they saw only four companies of Rifles, but when the remainder of the column came up they sneaked off, and we never saw anything more of them. We captured eight guns, and there were 600 killed. Grant was much pleased, and considered it a most successful victory. We had fourteen wounded and fourteen killed by sun-stroke. We did not shift our position until eleven a.m., when the men were knocked over by sun-stroke in numbers. The head-quarters had taken shelter under a large tree of mango trees. Although we were about half a mile from them, I shall never forget the terrible effects of that short march. In spite of a wet towel under my basket helmet, which was thickly covered with turban, I felt as if I should be knocked down every moment. The men were lying about in all directions; it really was the most pitiable sight I ever saw. On arriving at head-quarters I was ordered off with my company to guard Nawabgunge and to prevent looting. The company in the morning numbered fifty-eight, and I mounted guard at noon with an officer and only eighteen men."

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The "Calcutta Englishman" says:—"Jung Bahadur, for some unknown reason, sent in some complaints against Colonel Ramsay, and the Governor-General, without asking for any explanation, and to please the Nepalese chief, promised to recall the Colonel. On that gentleman reaching Allahabad, he completely refuted all the charges, proving them to be frivolous and untrue, and Lord Canning was obliged to order him back again. Jung Bahadur dislikes Colonel Ramsay, because he is more than a match for his cunning; but the whole affair is awkward."

It is said that the Rajah of Gwalior, on re-ascending his throne, has dismissed all his guards and servants, and placed Europeans in their stead. He intends to employ European officers in the administration of his affairs.

The Governor-General has proclaimed that those rebels who will surrender themselves as under sentence of death will not have their sentences carried out without reference to Government, and those who will give evidence will have their sentence remitted.

The report of the Nena's capture is said to have originated in the

taking of a Tusseldar, named Gunja Ram, very like the Nena in person. He was taken eight miles from Calpee at the head of a body of rebels.

The Rajah of Bikaner has received the cordial thanks of Lord Canning for his personal services. His predecessor was killed in action, and the authorities in the upper provinces have recommended that some Jazheers, of the annual income of upwards of a lac, should be conferred upon him.

A private letter from the North-West Provinces mentions that the remains of seventeen persons, probably sepoys, were found in a cave in the hills, but too much mutilated by wild animals to identify them. They were all armed, and a large sum of money found in their clothes. They are supposed to have poisoned themselves.

Mr. Layard's Indian speech in St. James's Hall has called down upon him a torrent of unqualified abuse from the Indian press. The story of the wounded sepoy lying for days unheeded, and disputing the remainder of his life with the crows and "ghouls," is a fact, it appears, barring the ghouls. But it occurred during the siege of the house at Arrah. A sepoy climbed a tree to get a better shot at the defenders of the house. One of the little garrison picked him off with his rifle, and the wretched Pandy lay for two days in sight of the house, and so near to it that his cowardly confederates dared not go to his assistance.

A "row" at Madras is reported: not an important one. It had its origin in a religious dispute about the conversion of a youth to Christianity.

A "Gazette" notification appears in the Calcutta papers calling generally upon those who have suffered from the mutinies to state their claims, and intimating that claims will also be received from natives on account of loss of property caused by their loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

## THE PLENIPOTERIARIES AT TIEN-SIN.

On the 20th of May, the forts at the north of the Peiho were destroyed by the allied fleets. Soon after, the Admirals (French and English) notified that they were ready to convey the Plenipotentiaries up the Peiho to Tien-sin. The proximity of this city to Peking, and its importance to the capital, commercially, pointed it out as a place at which negotiations could be carried on under favourable conditions.

Accordingly, the expedition started—slowly at first; for it was anticipated that every description of natural and artificial obstruction would be thrown in their way. As they proceeded, however, it became apparent that these fears were groundless. The river, winding through a flat alluvial country, with richly-cultivated and partially-wooded banks, had an average breadth of about 200 yards, with a depth of water at half-tide ranging from ten feet to forty. So far from the inhabitants attempting to oppose the progress of the Allies or showing signs of distrust, they collected in crowds upon the bank, prostrating themselves with their foreheads to the ground as the first gun-boats passed, and staring at those following with an expression of countenance peculiar to the race, in which the most listless apathy is combined with the extreme of wonder and awe. What is more, they sometimes brought down cattle, poultry, and vegetables as presents.

On the 25th of May, the *Staunch* and *Bustard*, leading gunboats, containing the Marines and small-arm men of the *Pique* and *Furious*, under Captains Sir Frederick Nicholson and Sherard Osborn, sighted Tien-sin, and the following day the Admirals, in their respective ships, *Coromandel* and *Arcturion*, anchored opposite the town. Their success hitherto had so far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, that they pushed on beyond Tien-sin towards Tongchow, the port of Peking, and distant only ten miles from that city. But the larger gunboats were brought to a standstill very shortly after leaving Tien-sin, though the *Kestrel*, of 40-horse power, with the ships' boats in tow, succeeded in reaching a village about eight miles above this town. Meantime, other gunboats were employed clearing the junks out of the river between Tien-sin and the mouth, so as to render it impossible for the Chinese to bar our egress by sinking junks. This was accomplished in a few days, and without the slightest difficulty—an operation which the French Admiral had declared impossible unless supported by a land force of 4,000 men.

Soon as the Ambassadors were made aware of the complete success of the Admirals, they determined to follow them to Tien-sin, in pursuance of their original intention, and reached that city on the morning of the 30th of May. A spacious temple, occasionally used as a residence by a former Emperor, commanding a view of the river at its junction with the Grand Canal, and opposite the city, was appropriated for the accommodation of the French and English Ambassadors. "Baron Gros and Lord Elgin occupy two light and airy pavilions on the summit of a mound, ascended by a pathway of ornamental rockwork. Their respective staffs are scattered in sundry fragile buildings of quaint construction, with paper walls, or have made their bed-rooms in a joss-house, in which gods and goddesses are the principal articles of furniture. A spacious garden, enclosed by a wall, surrounds the whole. English and French guards occupy the out-houses and stand sentry at the principal entrances. The national flags float proudly over all, and a line of gunboats are moored within twenty yards of the windows."

"The interior of the city," says a correspondent of the "Times," "has been explored, but offers few attractions to the stranger. The streets are broader than those in Southern cities, the houses poorer, and the curiosity shops not to be discovered at all. The city is nearly a square, situated on the angle formed by the junction of the Grand Canal with the Peiho River; each face is about a mile long, the wall, which would offer no great obstacle, either from its height or solidity, to an attacking force, is said to mount only eighty cannon. The suburbs of Tien-sin cover a great extent of ground, but the houses are generally mere mud huts, surrounded by mud walls, between which wind narrow dirty lanes. Beyond the suburbs are kitchen gardens and fruit trees, and then a plain, unbroken by anything higher than brick-kilns, extends to the horizon. Four rivers meander through this plain, their course marked by groves of trees, and far as eye can reach stretches a vast expanse of bearded wheat, undivided by fence or hedgerow. Ponies and mules are abundant, and some of the members of the mission already take their evening rides along the road to Peking. The banks of the *Calcutta* and *Nemesis* play morning and evening, and collect large crowds of admiring Chinese."

On the 2nd of June, two new Imperial Commissioners arrived with great ceremony from Peking. They were accompanied by a large mounted retinue. These functionaries, by name Kweiliang and Hwashana (mandarins of the highest rank in the empire), announced themselves as specially empowered to treat upon all the points specified by us as subjects of negotiation, styling themselves by our manufactured word "Plenipotentiary," a term unknown in their own official vocabulary. A preliminary interview was arranged with the British Ambassador for the 4th, in a building set apart for the purpose, but our dates do not go beyond the 3rd. Lord Elgin was accompanied by a guard of 150 Marines and the band of the *Calcutta*. Meantime it had been arranged that the *Fury* should proceed to Hong-Kong, for the purpose of sending up by the troopships *Adventure* and *Assistance* the 59th Regiment, a battalion of Marines, and some artillery, which the arrival of the native regiments from India, and the expected advent of the 77th from Australia, would enable General Straubenze to spare from the garrison of Canton. The French Admiral was daily expecting a force of 600 Marines, who had just come out from France, so that within six weeks it was calculated that a military force of 3,000 men, besides a very strong naval brigade, would be assembled at Tien-sin. "In the event of the negotiations now about to be commenced terminating unsatisfactorily, there will be no difficulty whatever, with this strong body of men, in marching to Peking along the excellent road which leads to that city."

There are still loud complaints among the officers of the English expedition of the "little game" played by the French in all their proceedings: their determined opposition to any operations—however good in themselves—in which their allies are likely to make the best figure.

## AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

The news from Canton, as we showed last week, is not favourable. "Kidnaping is eagerly followed by the braves. The reward for heads are now 5,000 dollars for a chief, with gradations in amount for other officers and non-commissioned officers, down to a private. Ten dollars are given for an unsuccessful attempt on any one—Gen. Straubenze or Private Sullivan; and 100 dollars are given to the assassin's relatives should he meet with his deserved fate in making his attempt. The braves seek for heads with great eagerness. One of the Hong-Kong papers asserts that an Indian policeman was actually seized in a police station at Canton, and his head carried off. Another is said to have been stabbed on the walls, and a sepoy cleft through the skull while walking through the streets. Two unsuccessful attempts have been made by the braves to blow up the South Gate. Three merchant sailors took a sampan at Whampoa to proceed to Canton. They took the back passage, and when in Fiddler's Reach three boats ran along side and captured them. They were conveyed to Canton, tortured, and beheaded." Therefore "the authorities are becoming more stringent in their orders. Parties of armed officers less than four are not to enter the city except with orderlies, nor are parties of less than six to venture within the western suburbs. Any Chinaman found on the walls is to be shot, and on any European or sepoy being molested, the houses next to the scene of action are to be razed. All boats are to go about armed; Chinese boats stirring after dark to be searched, and if the men therein are armed, they are to be detained."

AFFAIRS AT SARAWAK.—Sarawak is rapidly recovering from the effects of last year's outbreak. Kuching, which was almost entirely destroyed, has been rebuilt, and at the end of April there were 1,800 tons of shipping loading at the harbour under the British flag. A British man-of-war was about to visit Sarawak to clear the coast of pirates. Sarawak had not been visited for the last fourteen months by any save Dutch ships of war.

PRESS AND PARLIAMENT IN CANADA.—A Toronto correspondent of the "Washington Union" says:—"A member having accused the reporter of the 'Globe' the other day of misstatements, was handled the next morning without mittens. The 'Globe's' reporter, really one of the most correct workmen in his line, says, amongst other things, 'A lot of contemptible fellows (this of the members of Parliament), who have been such to me for putting their stupidities into decent English for the last five months, fastened upon my alteration of a figure and insertion of a letter, as if it were a mortal crime. Both sides of the House have been decent upon me; yet, two of the ministers got up to make a noise about this trumpery blunder.' And Parliament allows all this 'sausage' to go out to the world, nor entertain a motion to exclude this indignant and frisk-spoken reporter from the reporters' bench. Talk of American freedom—if a man wants to see jolly freedom without a check, he must come north of Lake Erie."

SEBASTOPOL A DESOLATION STILL.—The "Moniteur de la Flotte" states that the announcement in the German papers of the restoration of 8 Sebastopol is perfectly erroneous. That town and its gigantic fortifications are in precisely the same state as when the allied armies evacuated the Crimea, nothing having been done by the Russian Government to efface the traces of the general devastation. The buildings which suffered during the bombardment, as well as the fortifications, have now fallen into ruin, and no attempt has yet been made to clear the ground, which would cost millions. The American company which undertook to raise the ships of war sunk in the harbour, have failed. They succeeded only in raising a small Turkish steamer, which was found to be quite rotten. It is probable that the remaining ships are in a similar state, for it is said that their masts, which were standing upright above the water, are now slanting, as if their foundations had yielded.

ROWING MATCH BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH CREWS.—An interesting boat race for a prize of £20, given by the Emperor of the French, came off on Thursday week, between the picked crews of two French men-of-war (the *Bretagne* and another) and the crew of the yacht *Cissy*, belonging to an English gentleman named Dunn. The course was marked out in the outer harbour; the whole distance, being twice round the coast, amounted to nearly four miles. Immediately after the start the superiority of the English stroke was apparent; the *Cissy's* crew, though rowing with four oars against the French sixes, at once taking the lead. But afterwards, being somewhat uncertain of the course, they fell astern of the foremost French boat, and continued to pull in its wake for the remainder of the first round. After passing the winning point, however, the first time they again rowed ahead, and gradually increasing their distance during the rest of the course, won finally by nearly a quarter of a mile.

RATHER UNFORTUNATE.—The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Advertiser," writing of the Cherbourg fetes, says:—"Prince Albert looked unhappy, as he always does after a sea voyage. He was less wretched, however, than Mr. Disraeli, who sat shivering in the stern sheets like an icicle on a Dutchman's beard. He looked the picture of misery after being tossed by the sad sea waves. Lord Derby looked every inch a patrician, thoroughbred to the backbone, a perfect picture of a fine old English gentleman." It unfortunately happened that neither Lord Derby nor Mr. Disraeli were present.

THE GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSES.—A letter from Hamburg says:—"The Prussian Government continues their efforts to abolish the gaming tables throughout Germany, but the run of bad luck to which the bank at Bad Homburg has lately been exposed, may have a greater influence in the accomplishment of that object, than any legal enactment of the Diet would be likely to effect. The 'bank' there has this season been 'broken' twice times, five of which had been the work of a Baron (a cousin in the Austrian army), who, on leaving the place, gave 5,000 francs to the poor of the town in token of gratitude for his 'luck' there."

ADULTERATION OF WINE IN FRANCE.—It is the custom in the south of France to prepare certain wines for consumption by means of what is called "plastering"—that is, mixing in them a certain quantity of plaster, which has the effect of facilitating fermentation, removing the earthy taste which they sometimes have, and of giving them a better colour. In 1856, a wine dealer named Chassery, of St. Martin d'Ebreux (Loire), ordered of M. Roux, a large dealer of Nesmes, a considerable quantity of wine, and he sold it by retail to the labourers who had collected in the village to execute some railway works. Before long a considerable number of the men fell ill, and the wine was seized. On being analysed by a provincial chemist, it was found to contain five or six grammes of alum per litre; but other chemists who afterwards analysed it, declared that it contained "plastering," and not alum. To set the matter at rest, M. Chevalier, the well-known professor of the School of Pharmacy, at Paris, was called on to analyse the wine, and he reported that it contained a certain quantity of alum (about eight per cent.), which might have come from the "plastering" to which it had been subjected, but which, in any case, was dangerous to health. On this, Chassery brought an action against Roux before the Civil Tribunal of Roanne, to obtain 30,000 francs damages. Roux contended that he had done nothing more to the wine than was usual, but the tribunal decided that he had "plastered" it in excess, and that he had been guilty of fraud in not informing Chassery of what he had done. It accordingly ordered him to pay 10,000 francs damages. He appealed to the Court of Lyons against this decision, and laboured to show that "plastering" is a perfectly legitimate operation. But the Court laid down that the custom can only be tolerated when exercised in a just measure, therefore Roux had been properly condemned to pay damages, but that, nevertheless, under the circumstances, they should be reduced to 5,000 francs.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, before leaving the *Bretagne*, wrote the following in an album which was lying upon the table of her saloon:—"My stay on board the *Bretagne* is one of the happiest episodes of my life.—EUGENIE.—Grande Amirale de France."

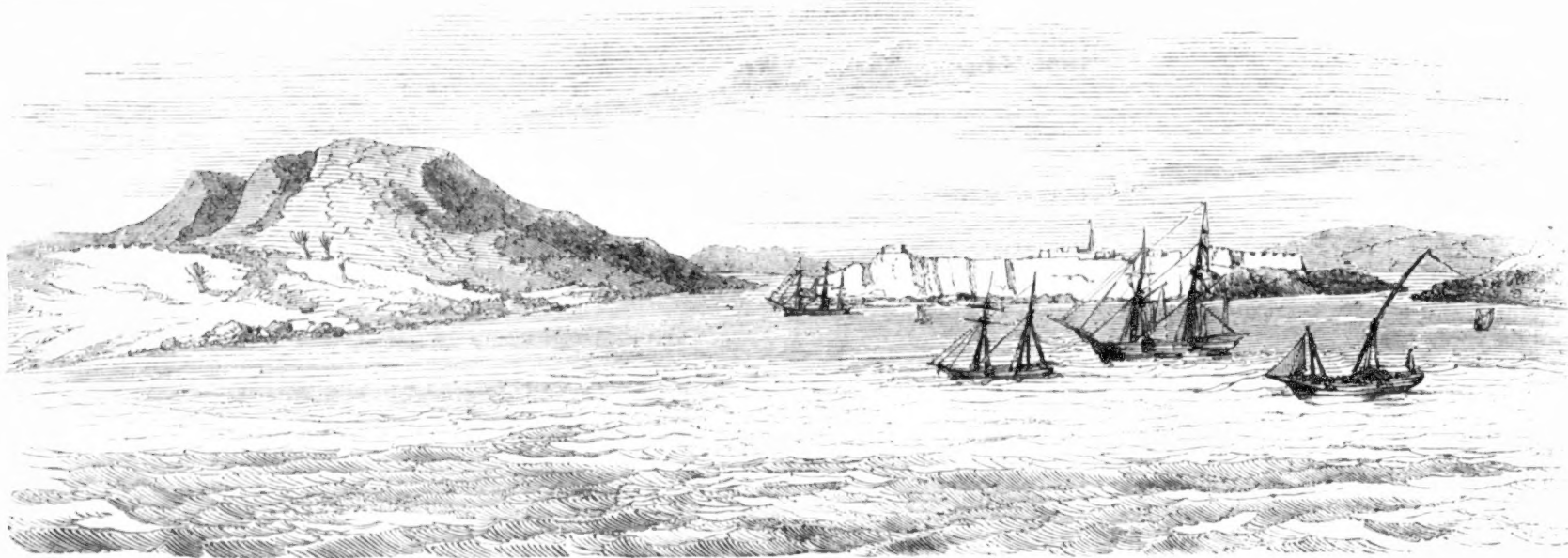
THE IMPERIAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PARIS have announced their intention of holding a great exhibition, open to all nations. Everything must be delivered at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, by the 25th of September.

A YOUNG MAN jumped off the Column of the Bastille, Paris, last week, and was killed on the spot.

## THE ISLAND OF CANDIA.

THE Island of Candia, the ancient Crete, is the largest island in the Grecian Archipelago. Viewed from the sea, it presents, from the south-east to the south-west, a long chain of mountains, the summits of many of which are constantly covered with snow. Candia, whose rebellious condition has recently brought it again before the world, has for ages been celebrated as the scene of some of the most remarkable events of ancient and modern times. The Romans, the Moors, and the Venetians severally desired to establish themselves here; and the Turks, who, in 1669, took possession of the island from the Venetians, have maintained their position not without difficulty, especially during the exertions made by the Candiot, between 1821 and 1824, to



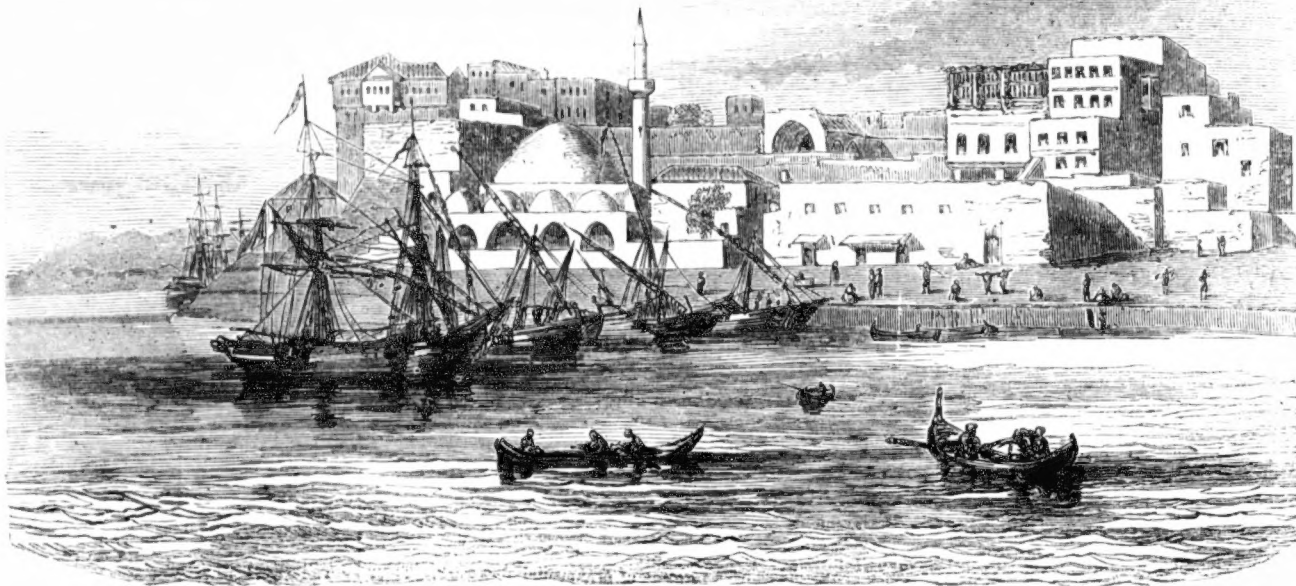


THE ISLAND OF CANDIA.

free themselves from the Ottoman rule.

The island is most delightfully situated, and is one of the most charming spots in the Mediterranean. The soil is of the richest—furnishing corn, cotton, and tobacco in abundance, and almost without cultivation. The mountain sides are covered with choice fruits—mulberries, grapes, and olives—and the trees are everywhere festooned with roses, jasmines, and other sweet creeping plants.

Canca is at this day the principal town and only harbour in the island: those of Candia and Rhetymo have only a sufficient depth of water to receive feluccas and other such small craft. The town has a very uncommon appearance, having no resemblance to any other city in the Ottoman empire. The style of building has been borrowed from the Venetians. The streets are wide, and in every respect better planned and better paved than many in the principal quarter of Constantinople. The houses are well built, and with beautiful gardens and numerous fountains dotted amongst them. The



CANCA, THE CHIEF CITY IN THE ISLAND OF CANDIA.—(FROM SKETCHES BY DR. GUESNOY.)

massive fortifications, now partly in ruins, are evidences of its former importance.

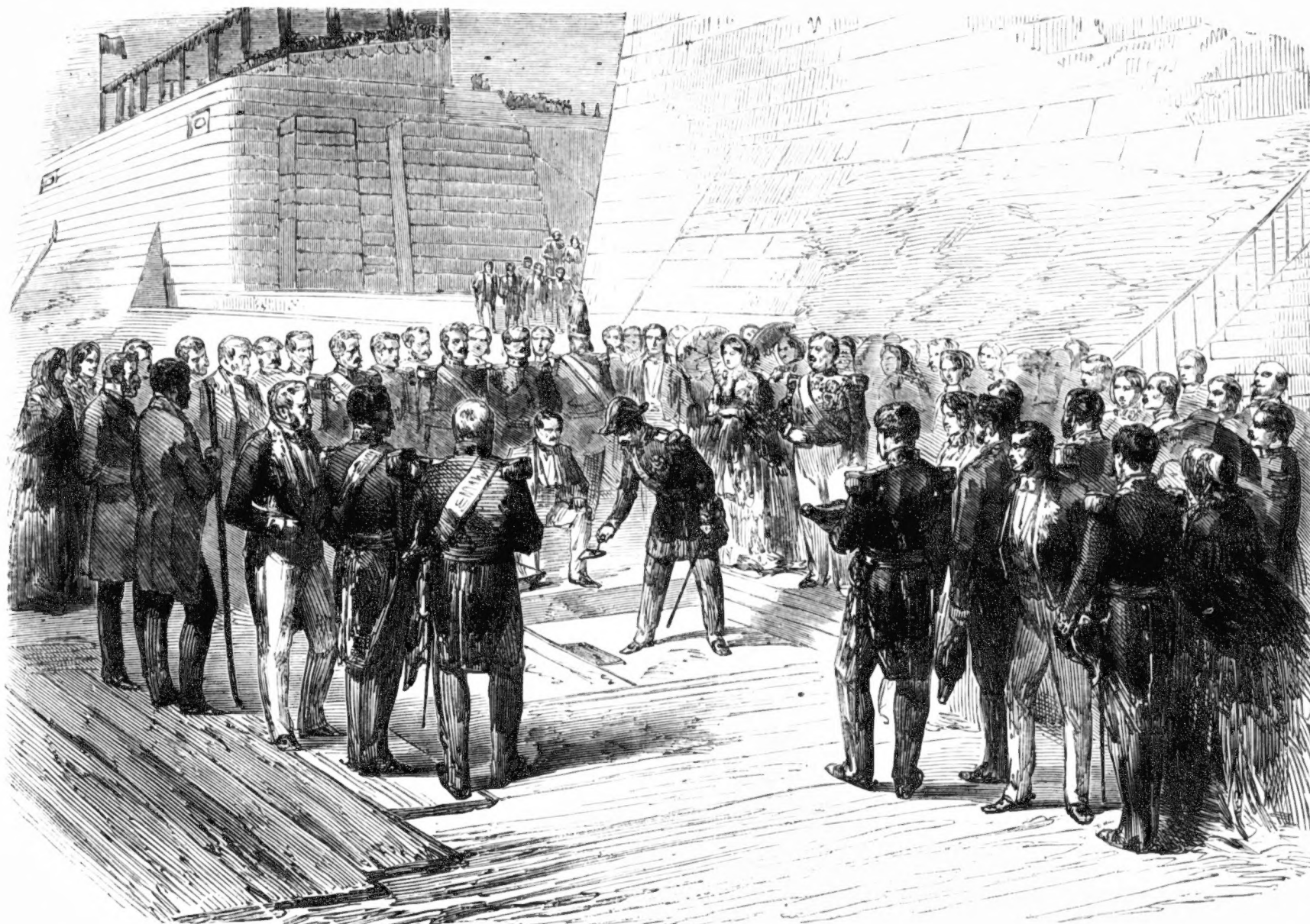
The quarter inhabited by the Greek merchants, full of life and bustle as it is, affords a curious contrast to that in which the Turks repose, which has always the appearance of being deserted.

The island of Candia might again become a place of great commercial importance should the canal be cut through the Isthmus of Suez (which is very unlikely), and should the hopes be realised with regard to the coal pits recently discovered by the Governor of the island, Vely Pacha, the Governor recently disgraced. It is said that during one of his rides in the interior of the island, he discovered what appeared to him a seam of coal. He had a large quantity of it conveyed on board a French steamer, then lying in the harbour, where it was tested and found to be of good quality. It is not, however, improbable that coal of a better quality may be found when the mine has been worked for some little time.

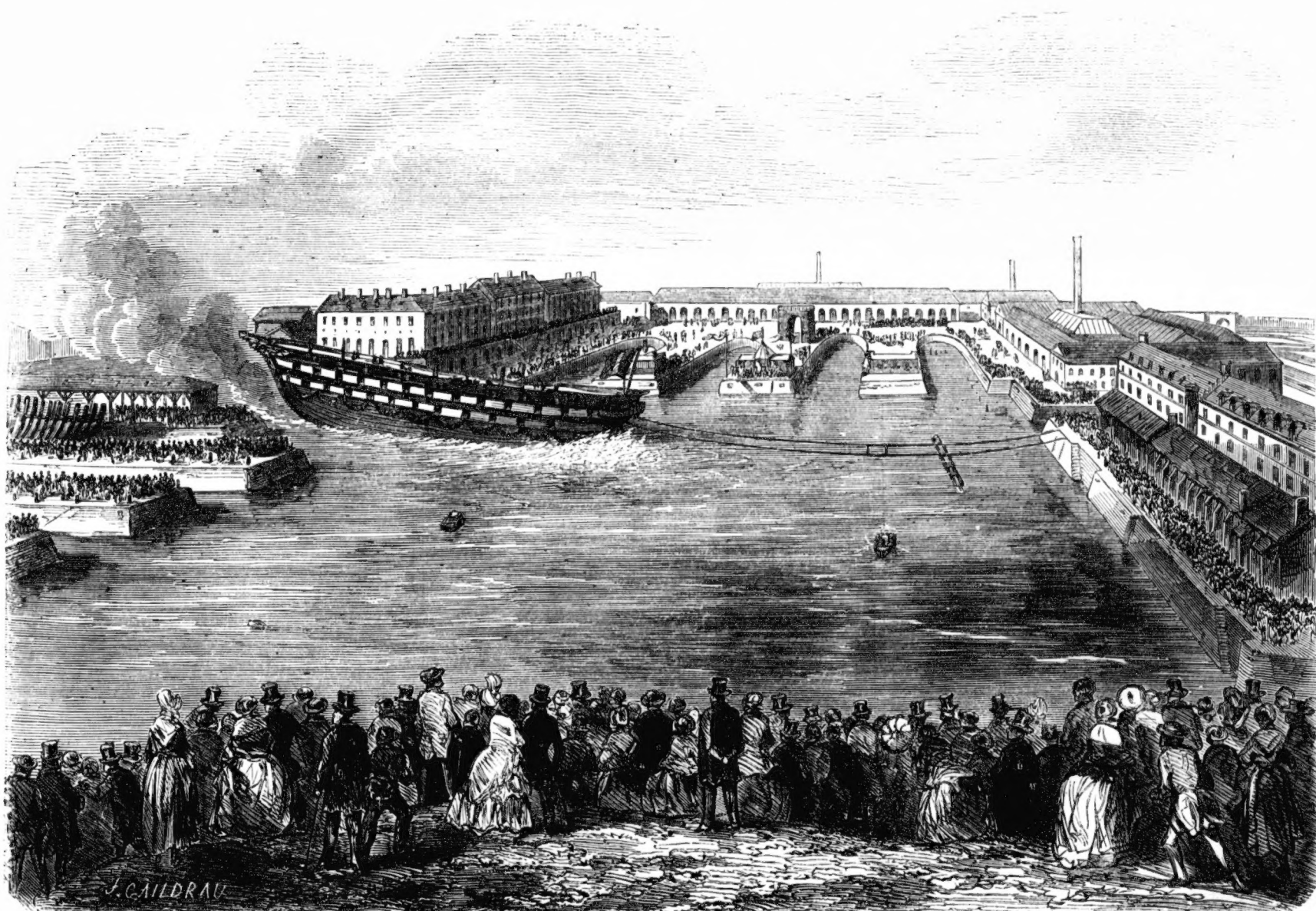


WOMEN OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF L'EURE AND CALVADOS, UPPER NORMANDY.





INAUGURATION OF THE NAPOLEON BASIN AT CHERBOURG.



LAUNCH OF THE VILLE DE NANTES, AT CHERBOURG.



## THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

THE latest accounts from one of the New Caledonia confirm the most flattering things that have been said of its richness, and though at present the discovery of the gold mines has created little sensation in Great Britain, there can be no doubt that it is a great "find" for us, both commercially and politically; that is, if we can only keep clear of any "complications" that our American cousins may be tempted to weave.

A letter from Victoria says: "The gold exists from the mouth of Fraser River for at least 200 miles up, and most likely much further, but it has not been explored; hitherto, any one working on its banks has been able to obtain gold in abundance, and without extraordinary labour; the gold at present obtained has been within a foot of the surface. Thompson River is quite as rich in gold as Fraser River. The land about Thompson River consists of extensive sandy prairies, which are loaded with gold also; in fact, the whole country about Fraser and Thompson Rivers are mere beds of gold, so abundant as to make it quite disgusting. I have already seen pounds and pounds of it, and hope before long to feast my eyes upon tons of the precious metal; but not a bit of it, unfortunately, is my own. Before three months are over our heads, we expect to see at least 50,000 miners at work."

All the land about Esquimaux harbour has been bought up, and £80 an acre is not considered a high price where good water frontage can be had. It was sold by the Colonial Government at £1 per acre; the land-office was besieged. "Three months ago any one might have gone into that office for days and not seen a soul there. Now there is a rush from morning to night, and we begin to be afraid that the island is not half large enough."

The regulations, or rather restrictions, of the Hudson's Bay Company, give great offence.

The American Government has called Lord Malmesbury's attention to "the apprehended difficulties with the Governor of Vancouver's Island in arresting the passage of our citizens into the gold regions." In reply, Lord Malmesbury "begs leave to assure Mr. Dallas that the subject of his note shall receive immediate attention, and that her Majesty's Government are, on their part, disposed, as far as they can properly do so, to deal liberally with any citizens of the United States who may desire to proceed to that quarter of the British possessions. But her Majesty's Government must necessarily ascertain in the first place how far the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company bears upon the question, and then generally from the law officers of the Crown whether any legal considerations require attention on the part of her Majesty's Government in connection with this question."

The "New York Times" has the following despatch from Washington:—

"The Government is perfectly satisfied that the steps taken by Great Britain will prevent any collision or misunderstanding between the miners and the Government authorities at the newly-discovered gold-diggings in New Caledonia. It is an interesting fact, never yet made public, that the Hudson's Bay Company have for some time been anxious to sell to the United States all their rights and interests under the treaty of 1845. Under the provisions of this treaty the company own and hold a number of forts, posts, and trading-houses situated in the territory of the United States; also, large stocks of horses, sheep, and cattle. Lord Napier, the British Minister, was authorised by the company to sell them to the United States for the sum of 600,000 dollars. Several meetings were held at the State Department on the subject, but without a sale being effected. According to the testimony of General Lane and Governor Stevens, the sum named was very low for the property proposed to be transferred. As things now stand, in order to avoid a complication of our matters with the Hudson's Bay Company, the Secretary of State may close the contract, provided the offer is still open, and provided further, Congress will make the appropriation to meet the payment."

How our dear cousins wish they may get it!—It is the intention of Government to send out forthwith to British Columbia a force of Royal Engineers, provided with everything necessary for the formation of roads and bridges, to open up the resources of the colony, and to erect black-houses for the reception and safe custody of the gold which may be disposed of by the miners, and, at the same time, to form an organised military force for the maintenance of law and order.

A HUDSON'S BAY OFFICIAL.—"Mr. McLean is called by the Indians 'The Wicked Chief.' They stand in great personal fear of him, and his influence over them is wonderful. Some years since Mr. Black, the predecessor of Mr. McLean at Kamloops, offended an Indian woman, who forced her husband to assassinate him. The Indian arrived at the fort on a snowy, cold night, and Mr. Black, recognising him, ordered a fire to be built to warm him. This act of generosity shook the Indian's purpose for a few moments, but, on Mr. Black leaving the hall, he drew the fire out on the hearth, creating a great smoke, which, attracting Mr. Black's attention, he re-entered the hall, and was shot dead. After diligent inquiry the deed was fastened on the murderer, whom he compelled the Indians to set forth. On being faced by Mr. McLean, the Indian confessed the deed, and stated that 'his heart was sick' when Mr. Black acted so kindly, and he uttered: 'Mr. McLean then shot the murderer before the assemblage of his own tribe, a deed which, in connection with other executions of a similar nature, has rendered him the terror of the whole Indian population.'—Fraser River Correspondent.

LABOUR IN JAMAICA.—The Governor of Jamaica has been acting very promptly in providing for immigration. He has had frequent conferences with the Board of Immigration Correspondence, and made a very valuable suggestion as to the best means of disposing of the fund available for the purpose. £20,000 are to be appropriated to the introduction of East Indian immigrants, and a further sum of £20,000 for the introduction of Chinese labourers; the sum remaining out of the immigration loan to be appropriated to the introduction of Africans and other labourers in as equal a proportion of the sexes as possible. A meeting was held at Kingston on the 23rd of July, which resolved on the adoption of a memorial to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the British squadron may not be withdrawn from the coast of Cuba, and that Spain be compelled to fulfil the treaties which she entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

THE WAR BETWEEN MOSHESH AND THE FREE STATE.—Moshesh and the authorities of the Free State have accepted the mediation of Sir George Grey in their quarrel, and an armistice is to be faithfully observed until the matters have been finally decided. Meantime no personal intercourse is to subsist between the subjects of the respective parties, except on official service and under certain conditions; no natives who may have assisted the Free State in the late struggle, are to be injured or molested in any way by Moshesh. Thieves, however, may be dealt with according to law.

A MEDICAL ESTIMATE OF THE LUNACY COMMISSION.—Mr. Charles Reade, the well-known writer, has just published a case which will tend powerfully to strengthen the opinion, growing in the public mind, that our private lunatic asylums must be inspected much more strictly than at present. But it is not Mr. Reade's case, nor the Asylum House affair, upon which we would rely the Commissioners of Lunacy. Out of their own mouths they stand condemned of neglect of their most important duties. In their report to the Lord Chancellor, just printed by order of the House of Commons, they say of "Patients not Reported":—"Our experience on this head during the past year, in short, has confirmed the impression we have long entertained, that a very large number of insane persons are taken charge of by medical men and others without any legal authority; and, judging from the cases which have come to our knowledge, we have reason to fear that the condition of such patients, deprived as they are of all independent supervision, is far from satisfactory." Now, "a very large number of insane persons" could not by any possibility be unjustly imprisoned if the inspection of private asylums was carried out effectively by the commissioners. If they faithfully execute their trust, they carefully inspect every licensed house twice a year at least, with the list of patients, the admission book, and medical visitation book. If they do this, why do they not find patients suffering from want of independent supervision? Surely, they are paid well enough to be independent, and if more frequent visitation is necessary, their visit should be more frequent. But they make an astounding declaration. They say that, "in the majority of cases (!)" we have found that the provisions of the law as to the visitations by a second medical man, the keeping of a medical journal, and the annual and other returns to be made to our commissioners, have been totally or partially neglected. Whose fault is this, we would ask, but that of the commissioners themselves? This confession would not be a sufficient proof that they have been scandalously neglected. It only shows that they should be at once assisted (if supercession is too strong a measure) by the appointment of a special commission of active men, quite "independent" to inspect every licensed house in the kingdom without delay. This course is alike demanded by common humanity and the honour of the medical profession.—Medical Times.

## IRELAND.

THE POTATO CROP.—According to the "Banner of Ulster" which is considered a medium body, the area of land under potatoes this year in the northern counties will be found perhaps to exceed 1,250,000 acres, and it is estimated that last season's crop amounted to well over 100,000,000 bushels. Last season's crop, in fact, and the export trade in that article of produce, is the most extensive branch of the Channel commerce. This season's crop of the early varieties is very superior. We are now only in the second week of August, and yet the prices for excellent potatoes in the Belfast market are under those which, at a similar period of the season, ruled the market before the advent of the potato disease. Some solitary cases of the disease are to be seen in a few fields in the country; these instances, however, are so trifling as not to be worth any serious notice. The sale of superior qualities at all seasons will give some idea of the healthy and prolific state of the crop.

OLD VERDICT.—A man named Linc, who had been blind for nearly forty years, committed suicide by throwing himself into a pool of water at Killen. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of "Deliberately aforesaid" was returned.

RIOTS IN KILKENNY.—Riots of a very menacing aspect broke out on Sunday in Kilkenny. Some thousand loafers, enraged by the introduction of machinery, appeared in the town. They occupied the streets to the terror of the inhabitants, who, having no force, were compelled to take it all quietly. The object of the rioters was to destroy the reaping-machines all over the country side. Thus, in two or three cases, they effected. Aid from the military at the Curragh was at once invoked, and the magistrates determined to call also for a police force. Two troops of the Third Light Dragoons, and fifty constables, calmed the alarms of the people, and I trusted the value of the machine breakers with discretion. There are still too many symptoms of discontent, however, and nothing (under the same misapprehensions) was feared in the Queen's County.

## SCOTLAND.

RUNNING TO DESTRUCTION.—On Saturday afternoon, a man named George Gilmore, a carter of Westmuir Street, Parkhead, offered, while under the influence of liquor, to run a certain distance with any man for £1. No one accepting the challenge, he set off by himself, and on reaching the distance dropped down dead.

BAD NEWS A-FIELD.—The potato disease has appeared at Dalkeith, and also in Edinburgh, very generally. Aberdeenshire unfortunately is also showing unwelcome symptoms. Disease among live-stock has been prevalent in the vicinity of Aberdeen. Above fifteen cattle have been carried off from one park by pleuro-pneumonia, and many horses from glanders and other diseases.

THE 12TH OF AUGUST.—Sportsmen began work on Thursday week. The reports from Aberdeenshire and Banffshire are on the whole good. About Brechin grouse are represented to be very abundant and strong on the wing; while the "Inverness Courier" says, "We believe that the sport this season will be a fair average on the lower ranges, and on some of the higher, wherever there were sufficient stocks. It is the remark of every sportsman that the birds are quite healthy and strong. Whatever the sport may be, expectations are not so high as to result in disappointment. Our list of shooting quarters for the season is not of the usual length, many of the moors being unlet. This is partly owing to the disease of game last year, and partly to the effects of the great commercial crash of last year, and no small number of our best sportsmen are far away, warring under the scorching rays of an Indian sun."

THE FORBES MACKENZIE ACT.—The Forbes Mackenzie Act is practically inoperative in Glasgow. The "Glasgow Herald" says:—"The shebeens in Saltmarket, High Street, Gallowgate, including the celebrated Black Boy Cio, are driving a roaring trade, and though the licensed publican generally obeys the law, drunkards are as numerous and as disgusting on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings as they have been any time these last twelve years. This state of matters cannot last, and yet Forbes Mackenzie's Act will not cure it. It annoys the honest trader who can carry on his business decently without being scolded by any one, and it calls into existence and fosters a class of whisky-bottlers whose normal disposition is rather to break the law than to respect it." At a meeting of the police board of Glasgow on Monday, a committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act, and to take stringent measures for the protection of the persons and property of the citizens. This resulted from a recent trial before the sheriff, when a lieutenant and inspector of police were found guilty of an aggravated assault committed during a sheben-hunting expedition.

BAROMETERS FOR FISHERMEN.—The Hon. B. Primrose, Secretary to the Board of Fisheries, has made a journey along the south coast of the Moray Firth in her Majesty's ship the Jackal, accompanied by an optician, in charge of barometers for the fishermen. They landed at several places, to fit up these most useful instruments.

A SERIOUS CASE.—The Hon. W. Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, commanding at Leith Fort, was lodged last week in the Carlton Hotel, on a charge of bribery, the circumstances of the case being "not less peculiar than painful." The Major was liberated on bail (£1,000) on Monday. Major Yelverton is the second son of Lord Avochmore. The ladies concerned in this unhappy affair were (or are) Miss Louisa, a daughter of a respectable Irish family, and the widow of the late Professor Edward Forbes.

## THE PROVINCES.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON AFFRAY.—On Friday, at Wolverhampton, Patrick and James J. Hines, two Irish reapers, whose application for working two police-officers with sickles was refused last week, were again brought up; the police men, Ferris, being sufficiently recovered to be present. The magistrates, after commenting on the singular character of the attack, committed both prisoners for trial at the next Staffordshire assizes, refusing bail.

SIX PEOPLE KILLED BY FIRE-DAMP.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Cyngolliery, Glamorganshire, by which six unfortunate miners fell a sacrifice. The effects of the explosion were most disastrous. The air partition, which was of iron, was blown to atoms, and the works otherwise injured. Four men were killed instantaneously, and of ten others who were injured, two died shortly afterwards.

STEAM PLOUGHS AT CHESTER.—The judges elected by the Agricultural Association, at Chester, have presented their report. It is beyond question, they say, that Mr. Fowler's steam plough is able to turn over the soil in an efficient manner at a saving, as compared with horse labour, of, on light land, 20 to 25 per cent; on heavy land, 25 to 30 per cent; and in trenching, 30 to 35 per cent, while the soil in all cases is left in a far more desirable condition and better adapted for all the purposes of husbandry. They are, therefore, unanimously of opinion, that he is fully entitled to the prize of £500.

MURDER BY A MADMAN.—Mr. Drane, a farmer of Wayhead, in Suffolk, had long laboured under a suspicion of insanity. A few nights ago, he rose from his bed, waking his servants, and, before they could get dressed, left the house. He returned, however, and struck his man Bridges, at which the latter ran off into a meadow, followed by his wife. Mr. Drane then went out, and, calling up his belliff, asked about a lost sheep. The belliff came down, but Drane was gone away. Soon after, a man named Patrick came up, and, learning from the belliff that Mr. Drane was rambling about in one of his mad fits, went after him. Presently they met; and Drane was heard to say to Patrick, "Come on, my boy: I can wait on you, and twenty more like you, if you come one at a time." And then a blow and a fall was heard. The madman had killed Patrick with an axe, which he had carried away from his house unperceived. An inquest was held on Friday week, when a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned. Mr. Drane, who after his capture had to be strapped down, is now confined in a private lunatic asylum at Norwich.

COLLIERIES DIFFICULTIES.—The colliers, who are on strike at Wolverhampton, held two large open-air meetings on Monday. The first meeting was held during the forenoon at Horseley Heath, a populous district between Great Bridge and Dudley Port. At the commencement of the meeting there were about 3,000 persons supposed to have assembled, the number increasing as the proceedings lengthened. They were watched by the chief constable and a strong body of police. Several speeches were delivered by the colliers, complaining of "oppressions" on the part of the pit proprietors; and a foolish inflammatory speech was delivered by one Lindsey, a tradesman of Dudley, who told the colliers that the time would soon come when the aristocracy would have to work for their daily bread, as the colliers had, by hard labour, and when their daughters would shoulder the pike, as the daughters of the colliers now had to do. With reference to the police, he would advise the colliers to knock out their brains—brains, did he say? they had none; but if, by accident, they should get into a difficulty with the police, they knew his pound would always be ready to get Mr. Roberts down from Manchester to defend them. The colliers expressed their determination to remain on strike, and called upon the men who had not received notice of a fall in their wages to assist them. The second meeting was held at Wednesbury, in the afternoon, and was attended by 2,000 colliers, who agreed to a resolution to work only four days a week, and to continue to resist the proposed fall in their wages. Another meeting was held at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, on Tuesday. The "battles" were bitterly complained of.

CAPTIVE OF AN ESCAPER CONVICT.—The convict, Thomas Forster, a convict of whose flying escape from the convict Prison, at Chatham, is accounted in our pages last week, has been recaptured at Brighton, in Canterbury. He had on the clothes stolen from the Brighton station, and was suffering much from hunger and fatigue.

THE POSTMASTER OF RUGBY FOUND DROWNED.—Some young sportsmen who went to bathe in the river Avon, near Rugby, had the misfortune to awaken by firing the clothes of a gentleman on the bank, the only being nowhere visible. Drags were procured, and a body was dragged. The legs were put together with a silk handkerchief. The deceased was identified as Mr. Willard, postmaster of Rugby, who was also sub-postmaster to the Rugby schoolboys.

A BRAVE BOY.—A middle-aged woman attempted to destroy her life by jumping into the river Wye. One of the boys from Coniston School, who witnessed the attempt, at last, although no swimmer, leaped into the water, and succeeded in rescuing the woman. When the brilliant little fellow, who is about fourteen years of age, brought his victim to the bank, he was nearly exhausted. The poor woman is afflicted with insanity, and has been removed to the Abergavenny Lunatic Asylum.

AN EXECUTION.—The convict Cherrington, who murdered the wife of a master (a baker), was executed at Ipswich on Tuesday morning. He made a full confession, and expressed great penitence. The crowd was large and disorderly.

SHOOTING BOAT ACCIDENT.—Four ladies, accompanied by George R. H. a sergeant of the 1st battalion of Military Train, went out from Exeter, in a launch on Sunday evening. The boat got out some three or four miles from Exeter, when, in consequence of the wind being fresh, the boat was driven down the river. Two of the ladies put off to the scene of the accident, but the boat and its occupants had all disappeared.

DISCOVERY OF A CRIMINAL BY PHOTOGRAPHY.—Two men, fishing in the river Thames, near the race-course, at Reading, discovered the body of a man in a bed of weeds. Photographic likenesses of the body were placed at the window of the police-station and forwarded to different photographers. The portrait attracted the attention of the master of the union workhouse at Herley, and he was impressed with the belief that it resembled the body of a young woman named Neely, who left the workhouse a few days ago. When charged with having murdered her child, she admitted that she had been to Reading to see her father, and as he would not give her any money, she went at midnight and threw the child into the river.

ANGLO-FRENCH FESTIVITIES AT RAMSGATE.—Some of the people of Ramsgate organised an excursion to Ramsgate; and with a band, banners, and flags, landed at the pier on Monday morning. They were received by the master, and other officials in full uniform, and the whole company passed the pier in procession, the bands playing national airs. During the day the numerous ships in the harbour and basin were gaily dressed in the colours of various nations; and at the chief offices, on the pier, and on the ships the French tricolors were flying. The scene in the streets resembled a fair; in fact, it appeared like a general holiday. In the afternoon, Mr. Peares, recently a proprietor of baths, showed his expertness as a swimmer. In the presence of thousands of persons on the East Cliff, the pier, and the sands, he not only swam a mile on a floating surface some distance out in the Channel, but also cooked a chop, and then, whilst floating, he ate up a piece of bread, and washed it down with wine, which he also had on a peculiar table. He then fired off a gun, shot arrows from a bow, and performed other dexterous feats in the water. At seven o'clock the victor embarked; and amid the cheers of thousands from the harbour and cliffs, steamed out into the Channel on their return.

## EXTRAORDINARY ACCUSATION.

LIZZIE GREGORY, a child five years old, lost her life in a fire at Birmingham last week; and Enos Edwards, a fireman, is accused of having caused the death of the child by preventing police-constable Farrall ascending the ladder of the fire-escape to rescue her. At the inquest Farrall deposed as follows:—"I was at the fire in Pershore Street on Tuesday night. I had charge of the fire-escape, and took it to the burning house. The blaze extended into the street for more than three yards. I was told that there was a child in bed in an attic, which was pointed out to me. I placed the escape to that window, ascended to it, broke the window in, and was entering the room, when a large volume of water was spouted by one of the firemen right into my face. It took my breath away, and I threw myself into the bog of the escape, and let myself slip down to the ground, where I lay for two or three minutes until I recovered. I was completely stunned by the water. In five or seven minutes afterwards, I went up again, and was not obstructed. I entered the attic, which was filled with smoke, and searched the bed. I went on my hands and knees, and in the bed I found deceased. I brought her down by the aid of the escape. She just moved her arms. I heard nothing of her the first time I went to the window. The room was then so hot and full of smoke that no one could live in it. I could not remain a minute in the room, the heat was so intense. I cannot say that I saw the fireman who directed the water upon me. It was directed with precision, and struck me on both sides in a regular shower. There were two pipes playing upon me, and both played for about half a minute."

Superintendent Glossop said—I was standing on the right side of the fire-escape, and immediately in front was David Edwards (brother of the prisoner), with the hose of the engine in his hands. He played it deliberately upon the policemen. They were about half-way up the ladder, and the force of the water shook them. I went up to David Edwards, and said, "You scoundrel, why are you directing that water upon the policemen? They are in pursuance of their duty; take it off." At the same moment, I struck the pipe, and turned the water off the policemen, and they went up the ladder. The other brother, Enos, seeing what I had done, came up, and pushed me away. He seized the nozzle, again directed the water upon Farrall and Poole, and brought them down from the fire-escape. The people then cried "Shame!" and I said to him, "Recollect what you are doing; these men are in the execution of their duty, and I shall call you to a reckoning." Enos then said he was playing so as to let the policeman enter the attic. He then for three or four minutes played directly under Farrall's arm. But the rebound of the water was still very great, and the engine was playing upon the policemen's left-hand side, so that they were between the cross stream from two engines. They turned round and came down. Two men of the district office were ascending a ladder near at hand, when Enos turned his hose upon them, and brought them down too.

Some other evidence was taken, some of which was to the effect that Edwards did not discharge the water against the policeman intentionally. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Enos Edwards."

THE WIDOW OF JOHN BOOTH, who was executed at Aberdeen, in October last, was on Sunday "proclaimed" in the parish church of Old Meldrum—a hawkler from Aberdeen being the fortunate sutor.

OSTEND appears to be very full of visitors. On Sunday last, upwards of 1,000 persons took baths.

THE GREAT NEGOTIUM which was recently exhibited at the Crystal Palace has been melted down, and realised £6,905. At one time the owner realised £10,000 for the prize.

"MURDER DONE HERE" should be written up in many districts of England. Of the people who live in Eastbourne, in Sussex, 15 of every 1,000 die during the year. Of the people who live in Liverpool, 36 of every 1,000 die in the same time. And to take two places that are closer together: while of every 1,000 persons in Kensington 19 persons die every year; of those who live in St. Saviour's, Southwark, 33 of every 1,000 die in the same period. "And we know why," says the "Builder," "and much of the evil could be prevented, and it is not."

THE HIGHWAYMAN AND THE ACTRESS.—Madame Guyon, the actress, met with a singular adventure a few evenings ago. She had paid a visit to M. Legouvé, the academicien, who possesses a country house at Seneport, and having missed the omnibus which runs between that place and the Caen railway station, decided on crossing the forest on foot. Before Madame Guyon had proceeded far, she was suddenly seized by the neck and forced to the ground by a man dressed in a blouse, who commenced searching her pockets for money. The actress, who possesses remarkable energy and physical strength, assailed the man vigorously with the handle of her parasol, which, however, was soon broken. She then collected all her strength, and uttered with her powerful voice some of the piercing cries which have often startled the audience at the Paris theatres. The man, getting alarmed and almost terrified, sprang to his feet, and Madame Guyon immediately rose and took to flight, pursued for some distance by her assailant, who, however, relinquished the chase on arriving on the high road. Madame Guyon then reached the station in safety, but completely exhausted by fatigue and excitement.—"Galignani."



## THE RANEE OF JHANSI.

About a month after the order had gone forth for the annexation of the little province of Jhansi (in 1854), and previous to a wing of the 1st Native Infantry occupying the country, I received a letter, in Persian, written upon "gold paper," from the Ranees, begging me to pay her a visit. The letter was brought to me by two natives of rank, one had been the financial minister of the late Rajah. The other was the head-takeel (attorney) of the Ranees.

The revenues of Jhansi were some six lacs (£60,000) a year, and after discharging the expenses of government, and paying the troops in the late Rajah's service, the balance was some two lacs and a half (£25,000) profit. The "troops" were not numerous, under 1,000 in all, and they were chiefly horsemen. The arrangement, when the country was annexed, was simply this: that the Ranees should receive a pension of £6,000 a year, to be paid monthly.

The Ranees' object in asking me to visit her at Jhansi was to consult me as to the possibility of getting the order for annexation annulled, or reversed. I should mention that the Ranees had applied to me at the instance of a gentleman of the Civil Service, who had once been the Resident, or Governor-General's agent at a native court in the upper provinces; a gentleman, who, in common with many other officials of rank in India, regarded the annexation of Jhansi—"a trumpery state after all"—not only as impolitic, but unjust and without excuse. The facts were briefly these:—The late Rajah had no issue by his only wife, a woman who caused our countrymen, and countrywomen, and children, to be put to death in the fort, and who, according to late advices, has been killed; and some weeks previous to his death—being "sound of mind, though infirm in body"—he publicly adopted an heir, and gave notice to the Government of having done so through the proper channel—namely, the Governor-General's representative then stationed at Jhansi. In short, all the forms required by the Government, to prevent fraud in such cases, had been complied with. The child was taken into the Rajah's lap, in the presence of his assembled people, and in the presence of the Governor-General's representative, and he, moreover, signed a document, duly attested, setting his act and deed. The Rajah was a Brahmin. The adopted boy was a near relative of his.

The Jhansi Rajah had been particularly faithful to the British Government, and Lord William Bentinck had presented the brother of the late Rajah with a British ensign, and a letter giving him the title of "Rajah," and assuring him that that title, and the independence attached to it, would be guaranteed by the British Government to him, the Rajah, and his heirs and successors (by adoption). That that treaty (for such it purported to be) of Lord William Bentinck was violated, without the slightest shadow of a pretence, there cannot be any sort of doubt. In the time of the Peishwah, the late Rajah of Jhansi was simply a large zemindar (landholder), and had he remained untitled, there can be no question that his last wishes, so far as the disposition of his property was concerned, would have been attended to. It was the acceptance of the "Rajadhip" which led to the confiscation of his estates, and the exchange of £6,000 a year for £25,000 a year. Strange as that assertion may seem to the reader, it is nevertheless true.

I was at Agra when I received the Ranees' letter, and Agra is two days' journey. Even as I travelled from Jhansi, I sympathised with the woman. The boy whom the Rajah had adopted was only six years old, and during his minority, that is to say, until he had attained his eighteenth year, the Ranees—so the Rajah willed—was to have been the "Regent" and the boy's guardian; and it is no small matter for a woman—a native woman of rank, too—to give up such a position and become a pensioner, even on £6,000 a year. Let me detail the particulars of my journey to the residence of the Ranees of Jhansi. I got into my palanquin at dusk, and on the following morning, at daylight, arrived at Gwalior. The Rajah of Jhansi had a small house (about a mile and a half from the cantonment), which was used as a halting-place, and thither I was taken by the minister and the vakeel who accompanied me. At ten o'clock, after I had breakfasted and smoked my hookah, it was proposed that we "go on at once." The day was very warm, but the Ranees had sent a large and comfortable palanquin carriage; in short, it was more like a small room than a carriage, fitted up as it was with every convenience, including even a punkah, which was pulled from the outside by a servant, who sat upon a foot-board. In the carriage, beside myself and the minister and vakeel, was a khansamah, or butler, who, with the apparatus between his knees, kept on cooling water, and wine, and beer, in order that, whenever I felt thirsty, I might be supplied at a moment's notice. This enormous carriage was drawn by a pair of horses of immense strength and swiftness. Each stood about seventeen hands high. The late Rajah had imported them from France at a cost of £1,500. The road was rather rough in many places, but, on the average, we got over it at the rate of about nine miles an hour. At about two o'clock in the day we entered the Jhansi territory, having changed horses twice, and we had now some nine miles to drive. Hitherto we had been escorted only by four sowars (horsemen); but now our escort amounted to about fifty, each horseman carrying an immense spear, and dressed much in the same way as the Irregular Cavalry in the pay of the East India Company. And along the road, at intervals of a few hundred yards, were horsemen drawn up, and as we passed, they joined the cavalcade; so that by the time we came in sight of the fortress—if those old weak walls, surmounted by some nine pieces of old ordnance of inferior calibre, deserved the name—the whole strength of the Jhansi cavalry was in attendance. The carriage was driven to a place called "the Rajah's garden," where I alighted, and was conducted by the financial minister, and the vakeel, and other servants of state, to a large tent, which was pitched beneath a clump of gigantic mango-trees. The tent, which was that in which the late Rajah used to receive the civil and military officers of the British Government, was elegantly fitted up, and carpeted; and at least a dozen domestic servants were ready to do my bidding. I must not omit to mention that the companions of my journey—the minister and the vakeel—were both men of good ability and pleasing manners. They were, moreover, men of learning, so that my time upon the road had been beguiled very agreeably.

The Ranees had consulted one of the many Brahmins who were supported by her as to the most propitious hour for me to come to the purdah, behind which she sat; and the Brahmins had told her that it must be between the setting of the sun and the rising of the moon, which was then near her full; in other words, between half-past five and half-past six o'clock.

This important matter having been communicated to me, I expressed myself perfectly satisfied with the time of the appointment, and ordered dinner accordingly. This done, the financial minister, after betraying some embarrassment, intimated that he wished to speak to me on a rather delicate subject, and that, with my permission, he would order all the menial servants in attendance on me, including my own sirdar-bearer (valet), to leave the tent and stand at a distance. I complied, of course, and presently found myself alone with only the "officials" (eight or nine in number) of the little native state of Jhansi. What the financial minister wished to ask me was this: Would I consent to leave my shoes at the door when I entered the Ranees' apartment? I inquired if the Governor-General's agent did so? He replied that the Governor-General's agent had never had an interview with the Ranees; and that the late Rajah had never received any European gentleman in the private apartments of the palace, but in a room set apart for the purpose, or in the tent in which we were conversing. I was in some difficulty, and scarcely knew what to say, for I had a few years previously declined to be presented to the King of Delhi, who insisted on Europeans taking off their shoes when they entered his presence. The idea was repugnant to my mind, and I said as much to the minister of the late Rajah of Jhansi; and I asked him whether he would attend a levee at the palace of the Queen of England, if informed that he must enter her Majesty's presence with his head uncovered, as did all her subjects, from the lowest to the highest? To this question he would

not give me a direct answer, but remarked, "You may wear your hat, shib; the Ranees will not mind that. On the contrary, she will regard it as an additional mark of respect towards her." Now this was what I did not want. My desire was, that she should consider the wearing of my hat—supposing I consented to take off my shoe—as a species of compromise on her part as well as on my part. But I was so amused with this bargaining as it were, that I consented; giving them distinctly to understand, however, that it was to be considered not as a compliment to her rank and dignity, but to her sex, and her sex alone. That great point settled, I partook of a very sumptuous repast that was prepared for me, and awaited patiently the setting of the sun or the rising of the moon, determined, however, that I would wear my hat—a black "wide-awake," covered with a white turban.

The hour came, and the white elephant (an Albino, one of the very few in all India), bearing on his immense back a silver houdah, trimmed with red velvet, was brought to the tent. I ascended the steps, which were also covered with red velvet, and took my place. The mahout, or elephant driver, was attired in the most gorgeous manner. The ministers of state, mounted on white Arabs, rode on either side of the elephants; the Jhansi cavalry lining the road to the palace, and thus forming an avenue. The palace was about half a mile distant from my encampment ground.

Ere long we arrived at the gates, at which the attendants on foot began to knock violently. A wicket was opened and closed hastily. Information was then sent to the Ranees—and after a delay of about ten minutes, the "hookum" (order) came to "open the gates!" I entered on the elephant, and alighted in a court-yard. The evening was very warm, and I fancied that I should be suffocated by the crowd of natives (retainers) who flocked around me. Observing my discomfort, the minister imperiously commanded them to "stand back!" After another brief delay, I was asked to ascend a very narrow stone staircase, and, on the landing, was met by a native gentleman, who was some relative of the Ranees. He showed me first into one room and then into another. These rooms (six or seven), like all rooms of the kind, were unfurnished, save and except that the floors were carpeted; but from the ceiling punkahs and chandeliers were suspended, and on the walls were native pictures of Hindoo gods and goddesses, with here and there a large mirror. At length I was led to the door of a room at which the native gentleman knocked. A female voice from within inquired, "Who is there?"

"Sahib," was the reply. After another brief delay the door was opened, by some unseen hand, and the native gentleman asked me to enter—informing me, at the same time, that he was about to leave me. A brief delay now occurred upon my part. It was with very great difficulty that I could bring myself to take off my shoes. At length, however, I accomplished it, and entered the apartment in "stocking feet." In the centre of the room, which was richly carpeted, was an arm-chair of European manufacture, and around it were strewn garlands of flowers (Jhansi is famous for its beautiful and sweet-smelling flowers). At the end of the room was a purdah or curtain, and behind it people were talking. I sat myself down in the arm-chair, and instinctively took off my hat; but recollecting my resolve, I replaced it, and rather firmly—pulling it well down, so as to completely conceal my forehead. It was a foolish resolve, perhaps, on my part, for the hat kept the breeze of the punkah from cooling my temples.

I could hear female voices prevailing upon a child to "go to the Sahib," and could hear the child objecting to do so. Eventually, he was "launched" into the room; and upon my speaking kindly to the child, he approached me—but very timidly. His dress and the jewels on his person, satisfied me that the child was the adopted son of the late Rajah, and the rejected heir to the little throne of Jhansi. He was rather a pretty child; but very short for his years, and broad-shouldered—like most of the Mahratta children that I have seen.

Whilst I was speaking to the child, a shrill and discordant voice issued from behind the purdah—and I was informed that the boy was the Maharajah, who had just been deposed of his rights by the Governor-General of India. I fancied that the voice was that of some very old woman—some slave or enthusiastic retainer, perhaps; but the child having imagined that he was spoken to, replied, "Maharamee?" and thus I was told of the error of my conclusion.

And now the Ranees, having invited me to come closer to the purdah, began to pour forth her grievances; and, whenever she paused, the women by whom she was surrounded, set up a sort of chorus—a series of melancholy ejaculations—such as "Woe is me!" "What oppression!" It reminded me somewhat of a scene in a Greek tragedy—comical as was the situation.

I had heard from the vakeel that the Ranees was a very handsome woman, of about six or seven and twenty years of age, and I was very curious, indeed, to get a glimpse of her; and whether it was by accident, or by design on the Ranees' part, I know not, but my curiosity was gratified. The curtain was drawn aside by the little boy, and I had a good view of the lady. It was only for a moment, it is true; still I saw her sufficiently to be able to describe her. She was a woman of about the middle size—rather stout, but not too stout. Her face must have been very handsome when she was younger, and even now it had many charms—though, according to my idea of beauty, it was too round. The expression also was very good, and very intelligent. The eyes were particularly fine, and the nose very delicately shaped. She was not very fair, though she was far from black. She had no ornaments, strange to say, upon her person, except a pair of gold ear-rings. Her dress was a plain white muslin, so fine in texture, and drawn about her in such a way, and so tightly, that the outline of her figure was plainly discernible—and a remarkably fine figure she had. What "spoils" her was her voice, which was something between a whine and a croak. When the purdah was drawn aside, she was, or affected to be, very much annoyed; but presently she laughed, and good-humouredly expressed a hope that a sight of her had not lessened my sympathy with her sufferings nor prejudiced her cause.

"On the contrary," I replied, "if the Governor-General could only be as fortunate as I have been, and for even so brief a while, I feel quite sure that he would at once give Jhansi back again to be ruled over by its beautiful Queen."

She repaid this compliment, and the next ten minutes were devoted to an interchange of such matters. I told her that the whole world resounded with the praises of her beauty and the greatness of her intellect; and she told me that there was not a corner of the earth in which prayers for my welfare remained unsaid.

We then returned to the point—her "case." I informed her that the Governor-General had no power to restore the country, and recognise the claim of the adopted son, without a reference to England, and that the most prudent course for her to adopt would be to petition the Throne, and meanwhile draw the pension of £6,000 a year, under protest that it was not to prejudice the right of the adopted son. At first she refused to do this, and rather energetically exclaimed: "Mera Jhansi nahin denge" ("I will not give up my Jhansi"). I then pointed out to her, as delicately as possible, how futile would be any opposition; and told her, what was the truth, that a wing of a native regiment and some artillery were within three marches of the palace; and I further impressed upon her that the slightest opposition to its advance would destroy her every hope; and, in short, jeopardise her liberty. I did this because she gave me to understand—and so did her attorney (and my impression is that they spoke the truth)—that the people of Jhansi did not wish to be handed over to the East India Company's rule.

It was past two o'clock that night, before I left the palace, and before I took my departure, I had talked the lady into my way of thinking, except that she would not consent to draw any pension from the British Government.

On the following day I returned to Gwalior, en route to Agra. The Ranees presented me with an elephant, a camel, an Arab, a pair of grayhounds of great swiftness, a quantity of silks, and stuffs (the production of Jhansi), and a pair of Indian shawls. I accepted these things with

great reluctance; but the financial minister entreated me to take them, inasmuch as it would wound the Ranees' feelings if I refused. The Ranees also presented me with a portrait of herself, taken by a native, a Hindoo.

The state of Jhansi was not restored to the rule of the Ranees, and we know that she afterwards rivalled that fiend "Nana Sahib" whose "grievance" was identical with her own: The Government would not recognise Nana Sahib, as the adopted son and heir of the Peishwah. The Ranees of Jhansi sought to be recognised as the "Regent," during the minority of the late Rajah's adopted son and heir.

THE SURVIVOR OF THE CANNPORE MASSACRE.—In a private letter from "an honourable and intelligent resident in Calcutta, mingling extensively in society there," we read: "The young lady who survived the Cannpore massacre is now in Calcutta. Her mind is still unsettled; and she cannot bear to be spoken to on the subject." The date of this letter is July 1.

MURDER OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.—A gentleman now engaged in organising one of the newly-raised cavalry regiments at Allahabad, writes thus on the 28th of June:—"It is wretched to see how the soldiers die, particularly on the march, from sunstroke and apoplexy. Hundreds who have died might have been saved—in fact, never would have been taken till at all—the Government would only give the men a decent protection for the head, instead of the wretched little forage cap, which is no protection at all. When I was in the Bays, out of a detachment of about 300 men, in a fortnight we buried 22 men and one officer, every one of them from sunstroke and apoplexy. Many regiments have been losing men at the rate of half-a-dozen per diem."

SCINDIA IN A MERCANTILE POINT OF VIEW.—The external trade of Scindia now amounts to 215,92,298 rupees, or nearly £2,250,000 sterling, being an increase over the previous year's trade of 73,50,419 rupees, or nearly £750,000 sterling. The imports for the fiscal year 1857-8 show an increase over those for 1856-7 of 58 per cent., and the exports of 47 per cent. In rice goods, cotton, woolen, and silk, the increase of imports amounts to 20,42,571 rupees, or 74 per cent.; and in every item of British goods, almost without exception, large increases have taken place. As regards exports, that of wool goes on improving. In oil seeds the increase is very great. In saltpetre the increase is 59 per cent., and there is scarcely any limit to the production of this article; in grain the increase of export is considerable; in indigo the increase is but slight; but both Scinde and the Punjab are capable of producing it of good quality, and capital alone is wanting to develop the trade. These facts, which take us rather by surprise, are communicated by the "Times" by Mr. Montague Gore.

THE SIKHS AND THE SEPOYS.—The "United Service Magazine" tells the following story:—"During the last war in the Punjab, after the action at Rungghur, the chief priest of the Sikhs fell into the hands of our Bengal sepoys. Now, a fine beard and plenty of hair is much venerated by the Sikhs, and they will worship any one that is bountifully gifted by nature in that way, while the poorest among them will generally find an anna (three halfpence, a large sum for them) a day for a barber to adorn that part of their persons. This head priest of the Sikhs had a beautiful beard and very luxuriant hair, which had been attended to with religious care, and the sepoys, wishing to wreak their vengeance upon the Sikhs, for the numbers they had caused them to lose in battle, immediately upon taking the old man prisoner, clipped off all his sacred hair, probably not improving the old gentleman's appearance. This trophy they divided among the metals or sweepers, who are all of the lowest caste, and made them tie a few of the hairs round each of their brooms, and then sweep the camp with them. They then brought the old man down to Lahore, and having tied some stones round his neck, drowned him in the river Rave, which runs hard by. This indignity to the chief of their religion has never been forgotten by the Sikhs, and it is the principal cause of their fighting so well on our side."

SEPOY CONSPIRACY.—To undermine the Sikh loyalty, a buniah wrote from Juzadaree that the price of wheat was unreasonably low, and all were in excellent spirits, until it was found that Government had mixed pulverised bones with the flour. A Sikh sepoy, moreover, in an intercepted note, confided his views of the politics of the day to a friend, saying that personally he was indifferent under the circumstances, but there was a great uproar; the Feringhees, he feared, could not last long; they were being beaten over and over again before Delhi. But he didn't know what monarchy would supplant them exactly. At Jhelum, the Deputy Commissioner opened a letter containing a plot for the massacre of the whole of a British family at Jullundur. At Peshawar, a nalk of the 64th N. I. was hanged for receiving a letter (obviously a reply to a query as to the disposal of the Europeans). "They were to be all massacred, with respect to age, sex, or person." An intercepted letter, however, from an old subahdar of the 21st N. I. (still armed), also obviously in reply, urged the sepoys to stand by their salt, as, though the mutineers might have their way for three months, after that the British would be sure to return. And this fine corps possessed the proud but melancholy distinction of being the only regiment of the line wholly armed. Allegoric and symbolic commerce also commenced. "Pearls," that is, white faces, were imported low in the market; "red wheat," Hindustani, looking up. A letter from Monghyr, of the 26th of May, contained the following passage literally translated:—"The state of affairs is this:—Dost Mahomed Khan, Ghazee, has marched from Cabul and come to see Sir John Lawrence. He declares that the Emperor of Russia and the Shah of Persia have met, with the intention of invading Hindostan. Dost Mahomed Khan has come to Sir John Lawrence for this reason, that the army of the empire is very numerous, though the number is not yet known. But if any one could count the number of the soldiers, having seen an ant hill, what could be more numerous!"—"The Crisis in the Punjab."

A PICTURE TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.—Holding office in Utah is no joke, and not very dignified, if the following passage from the correspondent of the "New York Tribune" is as true as it is graphic:—"I have seen the Governor of the territory walking gravely up the road towards his tents, carrying a piece of stove-pipe under each arm. I have seen the Chief Justice cutting turf for a chimney, and punching the oxen which were drawing logs to build his cabin; the Secretary of the State spitting wood, and the United States Attorney and Marshal plastering the walls of their hut with mud. Yesterday, I saw one United States Commissioner stripped and riding on horseback, piloting a wagon through a ford across the South Platte, which he had discovered by wading; while the other Commissioner, having accomplished the passage, sat upon a corn-sack on the opposite bank, mending a rip in his pantaloons. These pictures may convince you that the civil offices at least in connection with the Utah expedition are not sinucures."

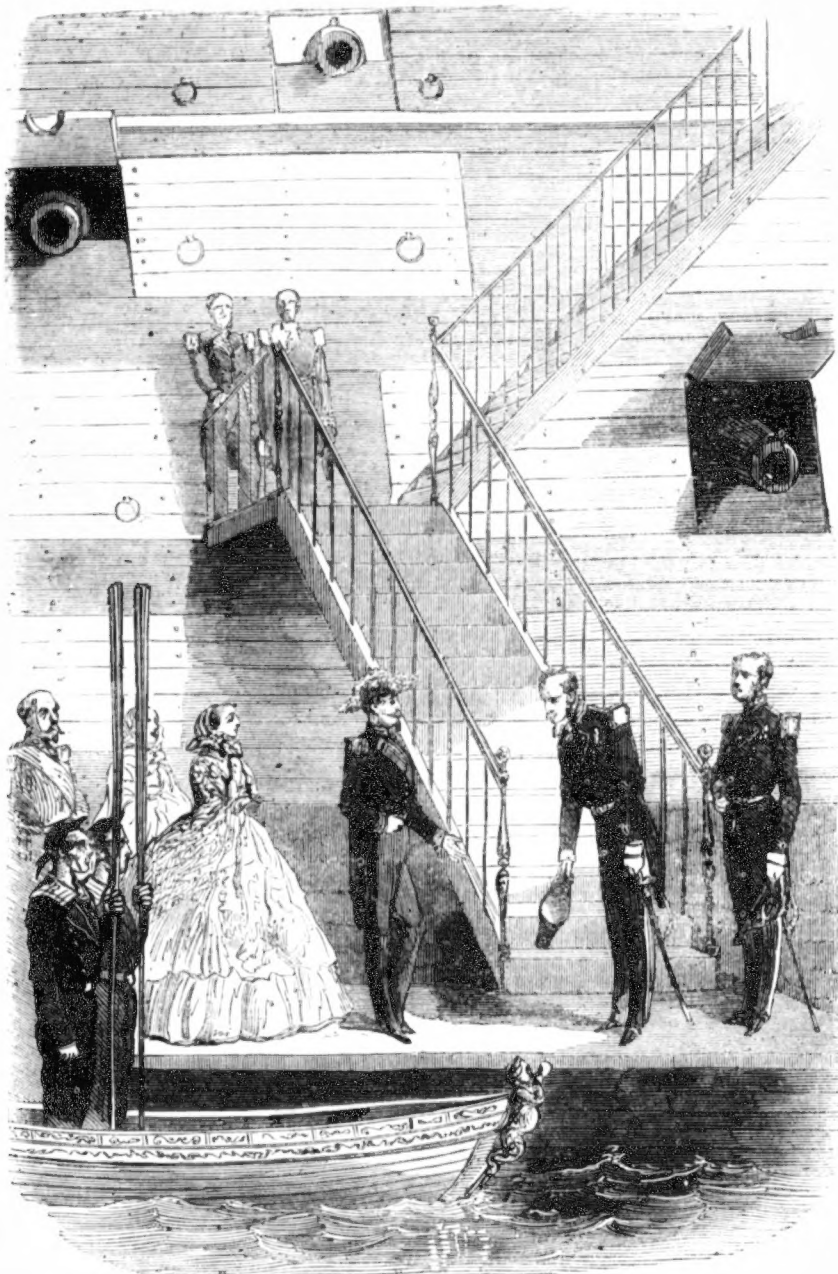
A NEW GRIEVANCE.—When the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta entered his cathedral for the first time no artillery peddled a salute. The bishop complained to the home Government. The "Online" states that the bishop has been assured by Sir Edward Lytton that such an omission shall not occur again. The secretary censures the authorities for not burning powder on the occasion referred to!

MORE GRENADERS.—The director of police at Dresden has issued a circular to the police authorities and commanders of gendarmerie of the kingdom, in which he says:—"According to a communication from the Baden Government, the heads of the revolutionary party residing in foreign countries are at present getting grades of a particular form executed, fit for attempts at assassination, and are endeavouring to introduce them into Germany. The instruments of slaughter, being covered with leather, might be mistaken for gymnastic instruments." The police are recommended to keep a watch for these projectiles, and also for suspicious-looking travellers from England, France, and Switzerland.

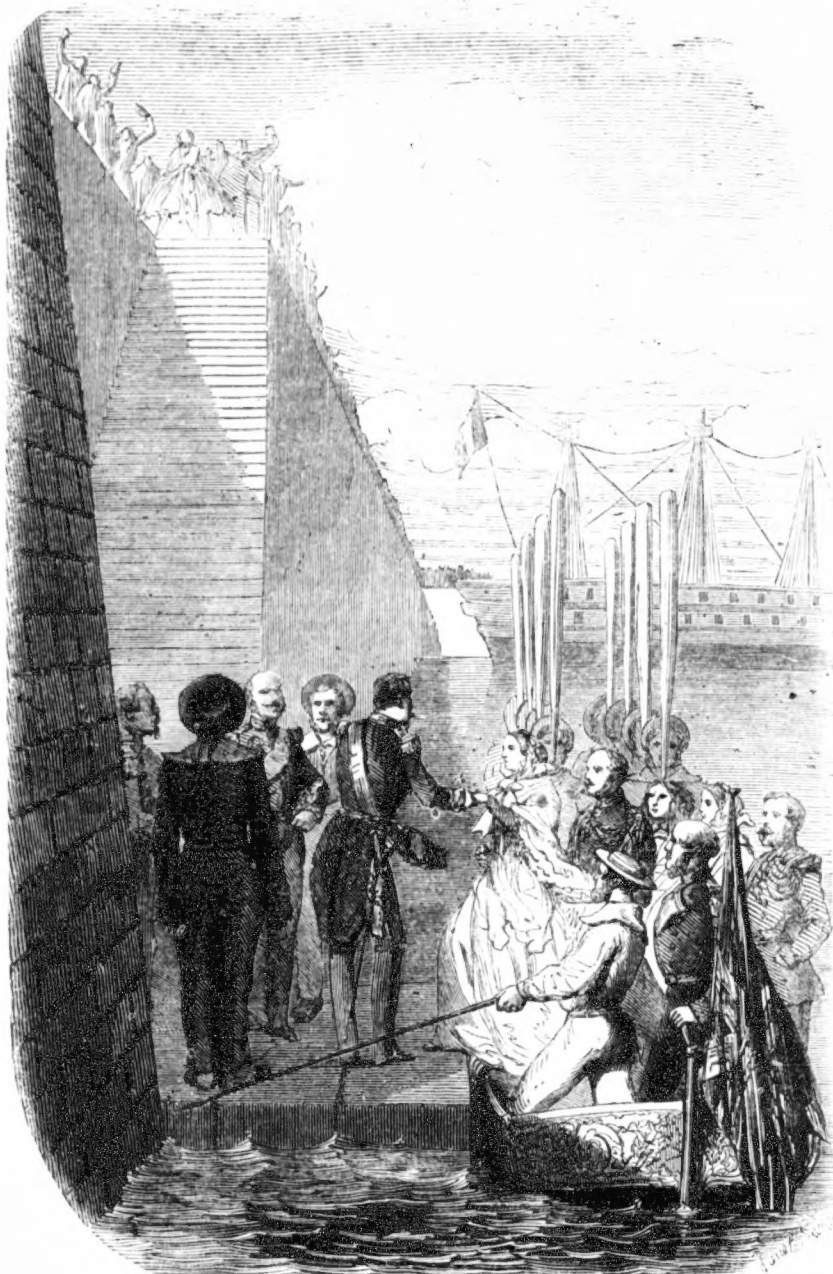
A DUTCH EXCITEMENT.—A letter from the Hague states that a riot broke out on the evening of the 5th at Hilburg, in consequence of the police having interdicted the singing in the streets of a song which was insulting to a family in the town. The people gave way to great excesses, and two persons are said to be killed and several wounded. Twenty gendarmes and thirty soldiers were sent to the town, who made numerous arrests and restored order.

A CONSERVATIVE OPINION OF THE PURITANS.—Says the "Quarterly Review":—"It is now high time for those who honour the old traditions of England to do that justice to the Puritans which was almost uniformly denied them by the eighteenth century. We shall never understand the Civil War, nor be able to think of it without shame and humiliation, unless we will look at the bright as well as the dark side of the contending powers. The fact is that Puritanism was a genuine expression of one form of Protestant Christianity. It allied itself with natures that were simple and earnest, sturdy and self-dependent. Such men were impatient of ecclesiastical authority, indifferent to symbolism and tradition, full of spiritual self-reliance. It is easy to see that the corruption of this form of character must have been something detestable, and hence we cannot wonder at the view taken of Roundheads by Cavalier wits. But, in its genuine state, it was a powerful and worshipful embodiment of an inevitable tendency in the Protestant mind; and it is now evident that no peace was possible in England until it had found its right relation to our institutions. It is useless to speculate as to whether this might have been brought about without a civil war; but certainly the civil war cannot be understood apart from it. Puritanism was the fundamental source of the opposition to the king; it became allied with other influences, but these depended on it, and not it upon them. A man from being a Puritan became often a Republican, but, as a general rule, he was a Puritan first."





THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS ARRIVING ALONGSIDE THE BRETAGNE.



RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN AT THE ARSENAL, CHERBOURG.

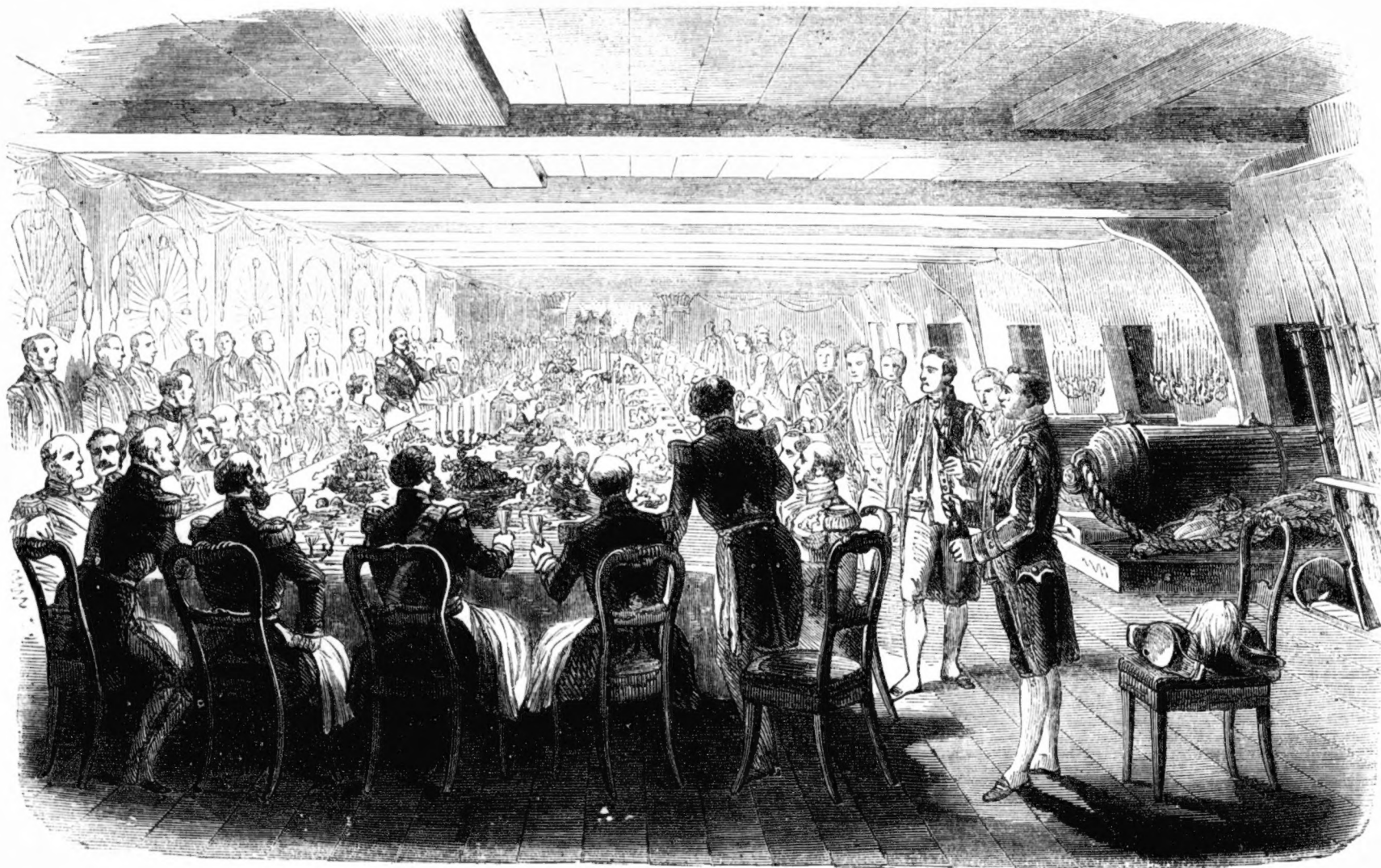
**THE CHERBOURG FETES.**

In a supplement to the "Illustrated Times" of last week, we gave so full and complete a narrative of all that was done and seen at Cherbourg during the memorable festival, that there is nothing left for our

pens to describe. But there remained some "cuts on wood" to add to the record, and here they are in the present number.

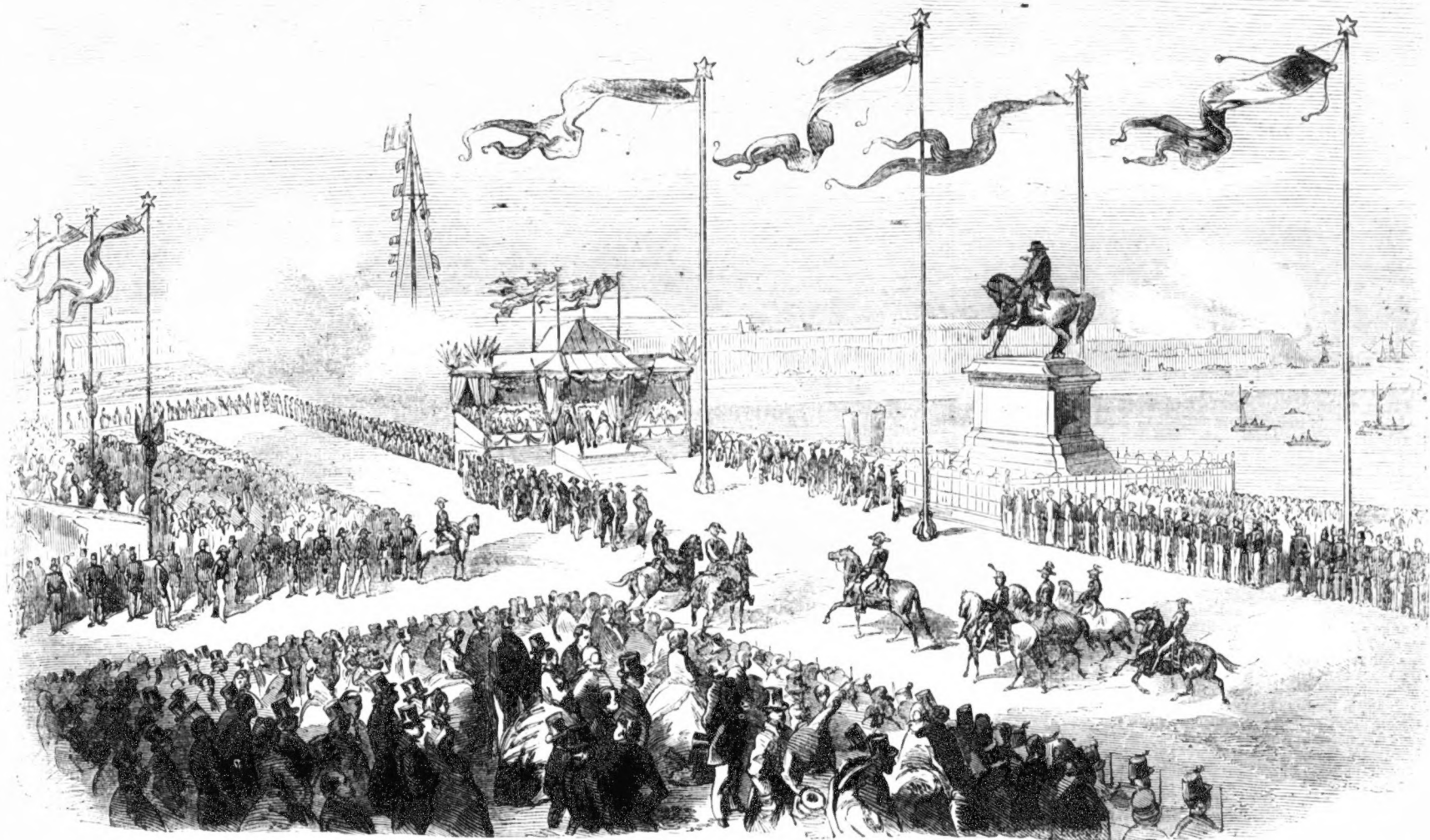
The inauguration of the Napoleon basin, and the launch of the *Ville de Nantes* (see p. 133), were associated events; that is to say, if

by some accident the dock could not have been flooded, the ship could not have been floated. This is one of the beauties of the plan. Ships are to be built far within the harbour, and then launched and fitted in this great basin, secure from all interruption. Next day she might be



THE BANQUET ON BOARD THE BRETAGNE.





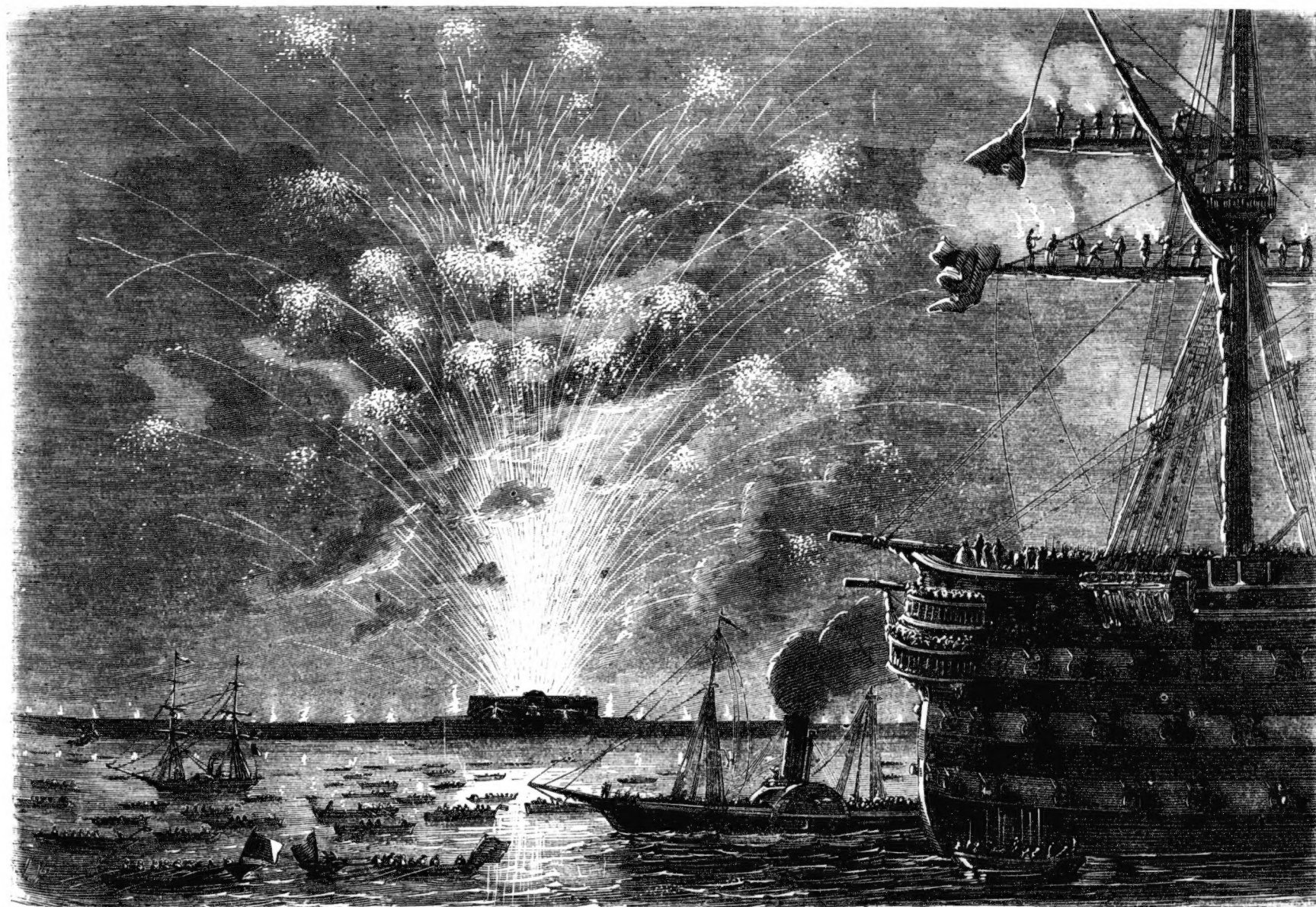
INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON I. ON THE QUAY AT CHERBOURG.

filled with troops, and the same night, if there happened to be no British fleet about, she could creep out of the roadstead, and go straight to her destruction on the English shore. As good friends of the alliance, we sincerely hope that will never be the fate of the *Ville de*

*Nantes*. In the engraving on p. 133, is more distinctly shown the ceremony of depositing the coins, records, &c., at the bottom of the basin, previous to the influx of the waters.

The courtesies of the allied Sovereigns were very marked—we were

about to write, "specially Pompey's;" but no reverent mind would conceive that we referred to Napoleon III. His Imperial Majesty, however, *did* pay enthusiastic attentions to Queen Victoria. His high fraternal sentiments were shown at the moment when a burst of artil-



THE FIREWORKS ON THE CENTRAL FORT OF THE MOLE.



lery announced the arrival of her Majesty in the roadstead; hearing which, the Emperor rose from his dinner, and went off to welcome his Royal ally. Also, when the Queen landed to view the arsenal, much good feeling appeared on both sides; while, as for the banquet on board the *Bretagne*, we have all read that beautiful speech of the Emperor's, and the suitable reply of the Prince Consort. Our readers are privileged to behold the scene at which these speeches were made, speeches which will give confidence to Europe, we are sure, for some weeks to come. We likewise engrave a representation of the room occupied by the Empress during her stay on board the *Bretagne*.

Two other engravings will be found interesting: one illustrating the inauguration of the statue of the first Napoleon—the other the prettiest feature in the festival, and the last in which the Queen bore a part: the explosion of fireworks from the breakwater, on the evening of the banquet on board the *Bretagne*.

#### CHERBOURG ET L'ANGLETERRE.

THE peaceful talk of the Emperor of the French at Cherbourg has been followed by some pamphlets and other productions as full of animosity, almost, as of ignorance and self-sufficiency. One of these productions has excited so much attention, that we must give our readers an idea of the work; which luckily can be done in a few lines.

The pamphlet opens by saying that while diplomacy imagines the attention of Europe concentrated upon the Paris Conference and the question of the Principalities, "it would appear that grave events of a nature to remodel the map of Europe are ripening under a mysterious veil." In the next sentence it is stated, in more absolute terms, that "a grand historical event is in preparation." Further on we are informed that "Are we to go to war with England?" is the "simple question." A little lower down our author says that all the peoples of Europe firmly believe that "Napoleon III. is meditating one of those great deeds with which he has before this astonished the world;" and that "this belief of the people is encouraged by the Imperial silence." "The inauguration of Cherbourg is, for France, a festival of glorification of her navy, for the nations a festival of hope, and for England a festival of expiation." "Long enough has England paraded her maritime brigandage, and prided herself on it. The history of England is a permanent scandal; the success of England disturbs the conscience, like the sight of a fortunate bandit. But if the bandit lives too short a time always to meet his punishment here below, it is not the same with a city or a nation. Where now is Carthage? Where will superb England be to-morrow? Steam has continentalized England; she is no longer an island as formerly. We can land on her shores when we please, and where has she soldiers to combat us?" At times this impetuous and impartial writer, carried away by his patriotic and bellicose ardour, abandons the conditional for the future tense, and talks of what France *will* do when the war he evidently thirsts for shall break out. He also gives us some rather startling intelligence. "England lost nearly all her army in the Crimea; to repair her losses at Inkermann she recalled her troops from India; hence the insurrection; in reality it was from Sebastopol that sprang the independence of India. The domination of the English in India is finished. Nothing can again lift up English power. They have wearied Providence, and their reign is past. . . . The power of England was never anything but an usurped power. She remained in the first rank only as the consequence of a surprise. She is retreating to her natural place. She will sink at first; then she will get used to it. If she kicks, she is lost. And she will end by listening to reason and by learning justice, for Cherbourg is there." The writer inveighs against the "privileged classes" in England, and predicts that they would find no support from the people on the day when a French general should present himself with the great charter of universal suffrage in one hand, and in the other the Code Napoleon, with all its principles of social equality. "Henceforward it is no longer Heaven alone that the English workman will invoke in his misery; he will turn his eyes towards Cherbourg, seeking, in the mists of the horizon, the liberating fleet. . . . When we should see our ships in line and our regiments proudly drilling before Napoleon III., we would say to the Emperor, 'Sire, the English people is not against you; you have only to face all those Sardanapaluses of the Thames who drink in golden cups the sweat of a hundred millions of helots and set up to be the Pachas of civilisation. Sire, your glory will not be that of conquerors, but your ashes will be deposited in the temple of humanity.'"

It may be said that such tirades as these are rendered innocuous by their absurdity; but then they are not addressed, perhaps, to reading Frenchmen, but to the French mob; they are not meant to convince, but to influence. The "Times" writes:—"It is not likely that any one will attribute a semi-official character to this farrago, but its appearance, nevertheless, shows the persistence of the French Government in a system which it for some time past has adopted, and of which the most glaring example is to be found in the famous addresses of the French colonels. Whilst professing its desire for a friendly understanding with England, it allows the publication of articles and pamphlets calculated to work in a very opposite sense. It is a sort of double current, which can be accounted for only by the hypothesis that this Government, desirous of being prepared for all eventualities, even for that of a rupture with its most valued ally, is not sorry to see a certain amount of public opinion formed beforehand in favour of such a deplorable contingency."

We are glad to perceive, however, that the "Revue des Deux Mondes" has administered a bold and timely rebuke to the bellicose journalists and pamphleteers of Imperial France. "We cannot express sufficient contempt," says the writer, "for those pamphleteers who speculate on old prejudices, and who choose the very moment when the two governments so solemnly protest in favour of the alliance to deceive the public opinion in the two countries, to excite reciprocal mistrust, and to inspire doubts in the sincerity of the great acts of which we have just been witnesses. The proceedings of the authors of the pamphlets to which we allude are as revolting as their calculations are disgraceful. They transform pretended conversations at St. Helena into a sort of political Koran; they profane the memory of their prophet by attributing to him all kinds of absurd and apocryphal divagations, on the faith of domestics who passed themselves off to the world as his posthumous secretaries. They seek to stupefy France by an absurd glorification of herself, which would lead us, if we were to tolerate it, to the infatuation which has led the Turks and the Chinese to persuade themselves that they are the first people in the world. Under favour of these gasconades they preach to France a sort of Islamism against England. The Government has many singular and compromising friends. For want of sufficient liberty of the press, men of business, so prompt to take alarm, foreigners who are ignorant of the origin of these warlike inspirations, regard these shameful pamphlets in a serious light."

With respect to Cherbourg itself, we have the following passage:—"Cherbourg is a wonderful and admirable work, but as a military position, it evidently bears the mark of its artificial origin. When Louis XVI., after the war of American Independence, which was so glorious to the French navy, was present at the sinking of the first cones employed in the construction of the breakwater, the site of that erection was chosen in correspondence with the means of attack and defence employed at that period. Neither the gunboats now constructed, nor the long-range guns such as are now adopted, were then known. Experience had made but little progress in such matters when the works were resumed and continued by Napoleon. The result of this is that whatever may be the strength of the batteries and of the fortifications of Cherbourg, the breakwater, if the present means of attack be taken into account, is at too short a distance from the port and from the dockyard. This circumstance unfortunately deprives Cherbourg of a great part of its force. It is evident, in the hypothesis of a naval war, that the struggle for the rule of the sea will be conducted on very different terms than in the past. In case that the dominion of the seas should not be possessed by France, it would be a serious imprudence on her part to concentrate her principal naval resources at

Cherbourg. Her squadrons would be in safety only at Toulon or at Brest. The same reason deprives Cherbourg of that power of aggression against England which has been so loudly denounced by the English press. Before assembling at Cherbourg the fleet necessary for embarking an expedition against England, it would be necessary at least to risk an irreparable disaster by solving in the Channel, against the English squadrons, the question of the empire of the seas. Cherbourg is undoubtedly a great defence for France, and no English squadron would attempt to insult it; but there would be so much rashness in collecting there the means for effecting a landing in England, that it can never have the offensive character which has been attributed to it."

#### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

MR. G. SEWARD, the secretary and manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes as follows:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the line from Valentia to Newfoundland, is now working satisfactorily both ways. The following message was despatched yesterday evening from the directors in England to the directors in America:—

"Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, goodwill towards men."

"This message, including the addresses of senders and receivers, occupied thirty-five minutes in transmission, and consisted of thirty-one words. Immediately afterwards, a message from her Majesty the Queen to his Excellency the President of the United States, consisting of ninety-nine words, was received in Newfoundland in sixty-seven minutes. Both messages were repeated back to Valentia to test their accuracy, and were found to have been taken with great exactness. Of course, unless permission were given, the contents of her Majesty's despatch cannot be made public."

"This (Tuesday) morning we have received the following message, the last thirty-eight words of which were received in twenty-two minutes, from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is at Newfoundland:—

"Cyrus W. Field, Newfoundland, to Directors Atlantic Telegraph Company, London.—Newfoundland, Monday. Entered Trinity Bay, noon of the 6th. Loaded cable on the 6th. On Thursday morning ship at once to St. John's. Two miles of shore cable, with end ready for splicing."

"When was cable landed at Valentia? Answer by telegraph, and forward by letter to New York."

Signals have since been received at the rate of a hundred words per hour. It will thus be seen that the line is now capable of being worked with perfect accuracy; and the company is anxiously engaged in making the necessary arrangements for opening the communication to the public."

#### THE REPRESSION AND REFORM OF CRIMINALS.

THE "Times" has the following interesting retrospect of what has been done with criminals for the last fifty years:—

"The profession of a thief has undergone many vicissitudes during the present century. In the first years of it he was hanged straight off without hesitation, and, unless he happened to be a bold and courteous highwayman, without sympathy. 'What shall we do with our criminals?' was promptly answered by our thrifty and practical grandfathers with the reply—'Hang them.' When hanging went a little out of fashion, transportation took its place. There were terrible whippers in our dens of vice of the horrors of the penal settlements in far distant lands, but, on the other hand, there were well-authenticated stories of skilful crackmen who had become wealthy gentlemen. If Bill Sykes was groaning in a chain-gang, Mr. Oily Gammon was becoming a prosperous merchant. Transportation came to be looked upon as a lottery with many prizes—a passport to a life of adventure. This system was excellent as a system of reform. Place a man where land is plentiful and labour scarce, and he will soon acquire property. Ten years of solitary confinement and a chorus of jail chaplains constant in exhortation, will perhaps fail to fix the distinction between *meum* and *tuum* in a criminal's mind; but give him a store full of goods, and he becomes at once not only a convert, but an uncompromising and forceful missionary. Our unphilanthropic fathers, however, had never heard the doctrine that a man acquires a claim upon society by breaking its laws. They held the rough doctrine that society's duty was to protect itself against its enemies, and that there it ended. When they found that transportation was a premium to crime, they unhesitatingly stopped up all the roads to reformation. Twenty years ago, the young thief looked to Van Diemen's Land just as too many people look to heaven—as a place of unknown happiness, to which they hope to go at the latest possible period. Four years later all his vested rights were taken from him, without compensation. The assignment system was abolished. Norfolk Island was a model of all that poets have ever imagined of the infernal regions; probation gangs were very different things to the light farm services he had heard of, and tickets-of-leave only came after long slavery. The assignment system had failed because it was reformation, but not repression. The new system was repression without reformation."

"The convicts were now congregated in masses, vice re-acted upon itself, festered, and became ghastly. The most terrible picture ever presented of human beings in the last stage of degradation may be seen in the blue-book upon Norfolk Island. Now a new vicissitude occurred in the fortunes of the professed thief. Mr. Gladstone and Sir J. Graham and Lord Grey were successively startled by the gigantic corruption which had risen in Van Diemen's Land. Transportation thither was stopped. We had tried wholesale hanging; we had sent our convicts away to seek their fortunes, and we had crushed them into pestilence at the Antipodes; the new cry was—'Reform them.' A hundred brains were set working and a thousand pens were set writing upon this prolific theme. Instead of being used, like some of older times, to gather poison or to take doubtful medicines or undergo novel surgical operations, our condemned criminals became the subjects of the experiments of moral philosophers. From 1847 to 1850 a convict was like a mouse under the receiver of a chymical lecturer, breathing the successive gases wherewith it pleases the man of science to charge it. At last it was determined that the criminal should be reformed first and transported afterwards. But the perverse colonies did not believe in the reformation, and would not receive the transports. Colonel Jebb, whose report on the Discipline of Convict Prisons, just published, has called our attention to this subject, assigns good reason for this refusal. The Government thieves would have driven away all free emigration."

"The colonies were inexorable. In vain did our jail chaplains assure them that a given number of months of solitary confinement will reduce the most flinty mind to a state of fusion, from which it may be recast in a mould of virtue. 'Then, keep your virtuous brigands at home,' was the only answer. We did so. We enacted the Act of 1853, with its ticket-of-leave system. The land was quickly covered with ruffians, and no man's life or property was safe. Now and then during the present assizes cases turn up of prisoners who have been sentenced to more years of imprisonment than have transpired since their birth, and who were robbing under a Secretary of State's certificate when last taken. This system was highly satisfactory. It produced an abundance of that penitence which a vain and simple clergyman is ready to recognise as true repentance resulting from his admonitions. The country, however, found that these experiments were becoming something more than a joke; a strong feeling manifested itself in favour of undisturbed dwelling-houses, whole throats, and unbroken scones. This feeling found an exponent in the Act of 1857. It was not much shared in by Colonel Jebb, for he speaks of 'the great success which has attended the release of so large a body of men in this country with tickets-of-leave,' and he flatters himself that 'the great prejudice against ticket-of-leave men has gradually subsided.' The feeling, or rather the panic, is no doubt less strong than it was when every-day honest men were being garroted in the highways or murdered in their beds by Colonel Jebb's reformed and licensed 'lambs;' but the public silence upon this subject rests mainly upon the Act of 1857, which has once more shut up the great majority of these interesting subjects for experiment in jail, and which provides that they shall all endure 'a certain fixed period' of hard labour, and a further period, capable of being abridged by good conduct, before they come out again."

#### THE WELCOME GUEST.

A New Illustrated Weekly Magazine for family reading, by the writers and artists of the "Illustrated Times," amusing in tone, varied in character, rich in illustration, elegant in appearance, and economical in price.

In the "Welcome Guest" is now publishing a new and interesting series of Domestic Life, entitled—

#### "HOW I TAMED MRS. CRUISER."

By BENEDICT CRUISER, M. M., and ROW H. H.

Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 of "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," were contained in Nos. 11, 15, 16, and 17 of the "Welcome Guest;" Part 5 appears in No. 18, to be published on Monday next.

\* Married Man.

\* Happy Husband.

The ILLUSTRATED TIMES for August 7 and 14, containing numerous Engravings of the City, Arsenal, Docks, Harbour and Fortifications of Cherbourg, and of the Naval *Fêtes* in the presence of the Queen and the Emperor of the French, may still be procured of all the Agents. Price 4d. and 5d. respectively, or the two Free by Post for 12 stamps.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

#### AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

THERE is nothing more curious in a political view than the ignorance and indifference which prevail among our people about colonial matters. If Austria has a squabble with Piedmont, if the King of Naples persecutes a pamphleteer, our curiosity is something wonderful. But how often do we hear or see any discussions about those great communities of our own blood and language, still dependencies of the British Crown, which yearly draw away thousands of our population, and are looked to with vague and indefinite longings by thousands more? Believing that many of our readers must feel dissatisfied with this neglect, we propose to-day to discuss the latest information which has reached this country about the condition of Victoria, taking the best Melbourne papers for our guides.

The political news is hardly of so much importance as the social. But still there are many who will be interested to know that having established universal suffrage and other institutions which at home are classed among the wildest democratic dreams, our fellow-subjects in Victoria are still "reforming," and that their Ministry (of which Mr. Gavan Duffy is a member) are carrying a measure for the redistribution of electoral districts. Some danger seemed looming of a collision between their Lower and Upper Houses (their Assembly and Legislative Council), but still, like the Americans, the Australians have a certain habit or instinct of order, which is too strong for the revolutionary tendency, and the danger was expected to blow over. When the Reform question was disposed of, that of Land Reform was to come on. A future occasion will present itself of discussing this measure, the long delay of which has left the squatters in a state of uncertainty about their tenure, and prevented many people from settling in the country districts.

But, after all, the point of most interest to the masses here is the question of employment and labour. What are the chances of work and prosperity, which (according to the latest accounts) present themselves to emigrants?

On this subject, we are glad to have it to say, that an improvement has lately manifested itself in the prospects of labourers. The construction of railways has commenced in the colony, and is employing, and will employ, many more hands. As for gold, the yield of the current year is as nearly as possible equal to that of last year, though the spring has been very unfavourable to mining operations from the want of water. An issue of leases was expected shortly, which would cause a large demand for workmen on the goldfields.

Perhaps, however, the most practical way of ascertaining how the matter really stands with regard to employment and wages, is to consult the advertising columns of a leading Victoria paper. Take, for instance, the "Melbourne Argus." We find in a June number of that Journal many demands for servants, and several for such mechanics as coopers, blacksmiths, bakers, &c. On the other hand (as might be expected) the more intellectual kinds of employment—clerkships and scholastic situations—do not seem obtainable so readily. Yet we find an offer of £100 per annum, for a governess required to instruct two young ladies.

The vast disproportion which used to exist between the prices of things here and in Victoria, seems to have passed away. It is not denied that the cost of maintaining a family is greater in Melbourne than in London; but then it is not greater if the rate of wages be also taken into account. The rent of a working man's cottage is eight to ten shillings a week, while board and lodging may be obtained by single men for twenty and twenty-five. On turning to those prosaic but not uninteresting columns, in which the prices of goods are registered, we find ham, bacon, butter, and so on, at a wholesale price of about a fourth higher than in our home markets. But, on the other hand, the same authorities record that house-carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and blacksmiths, were getting, as wages, twelve to fourteen shillings a day. It is obvious that a man gains by a change, which more than doubles his wages, while it only increases his expenses by a fourth. We make no apology for these homely details, which are so important to thousands of our industrious countrymen, even at the risk of being thought less amusing than if we threatened Bomba, or "polished off" a bishop.

There is a certain grim humour provoked by finding the "Melbourne Argus" quite grateful because the English mail of the 16th of April absolutely arrived the very day it was due! Our distant contemporary remarks that the *Emu* had twice performed the feat of hitting the exact date. He then goes on to observe that "the dissatisfaction expressed in all the colonies" with reference to previous failures, "appears not to have been thoroughly understood by the Imperial Government." We are afraid that a great many other things are in the same plight. But we cannot fancy any kind of neglect so gross as that which would alienate this great colony by depriving its people of regular communication with home. Let us hope that the wonderful feat above mentioned will become habitual. Judging from some of the best passages in the best of his later works, Sir Bulwer Lytton must have long regarded Australia with a kindly and observing eye; and he will gain a reputation more valuable than literature can secure a man, if he manages to do some practical good for his countrymen at home and in Australia during his administration of that and other colonies.



THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

## THE INDIAN COUNCIL

A seat was also been offered to Mr. J. P. Willoughby, M.P.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S RETURN. The statement that Sir John Lawrence was on his way home proves to be incorrect. The "Times," which set the report on foot, is enabled to state that Sir John Lawrence will not leave his post in India until the tranquillity of the country is restored, though he is most anxious to return to England, and, though, but for the insurrection, he would have returned last winter.

It is in contemplation of his return, which we are sure, and that the reference to Council will be made him, condition of his ability to accept it, and with the sanction of his retaining or resigning it if he should hereafter desire to resume his post in India."

THE CONFESSION.—The excitement recently created by an exposure of certain confessional practices in Oxford and its neighbourhood, has been revived by a long correspondence in this week's daily journals. From this it appears that Mr. West, a curate at Maidenhead, went uninvited to the cottage of a poor woman, who haughty and self-righteous, insisted upon her taking the sacrament, urged that confession was necessary to salvation, and then proceeded to examine her as to how, when, where, and with whom, she had broken the several commandments. His questions were so delicate of those who had extended no reply to positive but to constructive guilt quite "unmistakable" the poor woman. And the curate readily perceived that she would not tell her husband of this "unseemliness." The Bishop of Oxford was much annoyed with the matter; who, observing that this was not a case of "enforced and unreluctant confession," sees nothing to condemn in it. Some of our readers may have different opinions.

PAPER DUTY.—The gross amount of paper duty received in the year ending March 31st, 1895, was £1,214,721; and the nett amount £1,119,433. The difference was caused by drawback allowed on paper exported, £104,546; on books, £1,000; Prayer-books, and Bibles of Faith, £11,007; books in German, Italian, &c., £87; by hot-press sales, £1,000; and in Jaquard-horns, £1,000, besides allowances for overcharging and for waste in envelope cutting.

THE DRYDENE DRYDENE.—This project has been very well supported; and has every prospect of success. Messrs. C. Keen and J. J. S. Keen have promised houses; Mr. Webster gives stone to tie the hall and Louisa; and also stone for the school. The Gymnasium, Surrey, City of London, and A. L. P. Theatres give benefits. In the short time that has elapsed since the scheme was brought before the public, the donations in houses, lands, and subscriptions amount in value to £1,340, and the annual contributions to £210. Antiquaries of the grant have announced their intention to present a valuable map to the public, and to comfort for the inmates of the institution, and so forth. And her Majesty has promised her patronage, and made a donation of £100.

MR. LANDOR IS DIFFICULTER.—Last week we heard with much regret that Mr. Landor had fallen into such difficulties that he had fled the country, leaving his pictures, &c., to be sold by public auction. It is since said that the difficulty is not altogether of a pecuniary character, but that he had become involved in a troublesome action for libel, brought against him by the Hon. Mrs. Yewcombe.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—The lions which are to complete the basement of the Nelson monument, are to be modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer. This commission has created some surprise and a great deal of indignation amongst sculptors, who understood or inferred that the work would be thrown open to competition, and prepared models accordingly. Again, Sir Edwin is said to have been asked to make the lions; but his firm reply that he would not undertake the work, and that he would not undertake the work, would not make him a tusk, if he himself had any doubt of success. The lions are to be of bronze, and twenty feet high.

THE BIRTHDAY. That is not the portion of the British public which holds out against institutions in veneration will learn with concern that it is intended to deprive the workers of the Tower of the rich holiday costume in which they have rejoiced since the days of Henry VIII. No longer will the veterans here, in summer and fall, witness to the pomp of a royal procession, and perhaps dignity and grandeur to a theatrical state visit. They have been measured for a blue tunic with velvet linings, and a pair of blue cloth trousers with a red stripe. The velvet bonnets are not, we believe, to undergo any change. In point of economy this change is commendable; the true bachelor's uniform costs the country £22 per man. "In other respects," says the "United Service Gazette," "the change will suggest immensely noble notions in the innovating spirit of the age. We should not wonder if it spread to Chelsea and Greenwich ere long, and caused the old three-cornered cocked hats to be put aside." This, however, we cannot stand at present.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN.—The tenders for the remaining portion of the East India Loan were opened on Tuesday. The biddings ranged from 79½ to 90. The minimum price fixed by the Court of the East India House being 97. The whole amount, viz., £3,579,000, was taken, with the exception of about £160,000, with which nothing will be done at present.

WRECK OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT. The wreck of the American ship Abby Landon, of New York, at the lack of the Isle of Wight, was reported at Lloyd's on Friday. She was laden with 1,500 tons of rice. She was coming up channel on Thursday night, when she encountered a dense fog, and went ashore in the vicinity of Freshwater Bay. Tugs, and other aid, were sent from Cowes and Southampton, but were unable to get her off. She was making water fast, and great fears were entertained that she would go to pieces. The ship and cargo were valued at £40,000.

GREAT THUNDERSTORM.—Many parts of England, and Ireland too, were visited by a destructive thunderstorm on Thursday week. At Derby, and in its neighbourhood, a little girl was struck blind, several cows were killed, and some cottages burnt. A man was killed at Barnsley. Near Bedford, a man was killed, and several sleds and ricks were destroyed. At Doncaster, similar mischief was done; and we have the same sad news from Glasgow.

"DINNER AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—The Duke of Malakheff returned to London on Saturday evening, and next day gave a splendid banquet at Albert Hall, in celebration of the fiftieth day of the Emperor. Covers were laid for twenty-eight persons, amongst whom were several of the ambassadors, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, &c. The "Post" says:—"After dinner the Ambassador proposed the 'Health of her Majesty the Queen,' in terms far beyond the ordinary formality of diplomatic phrases as the recent rejection of her Majesty by the Emperor Napoleon exceeded the conventional politeness of one Sovereign to another. Lord Derby replied in French. He declared his firm conviction in the duration and firmness of the alliance between France and England, and added that it should not be the fault of himself or his Government if anything should unfortunately occur to disturb the existing harmony. His Lordship offered his thanks to the ambassador for the manner in which the Queen's health had been proposed, and concluded by giving as a toast that of 'The Emperor Napoleon III.'"

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—A statement, moved for by Mr. Grey, M.P., gives some particulars as to the recent increase of pauperism in England. The distress in the manufacturing districts commenced last autumn with an increase of pauperism in Lancashire and Cheshire (North-Western division); it subsequently spread to the other seats of manufacture in the North. By the first week of November the increase was appreciable in the aggregate pauperism of the kingdom, when the numbers relieved were 828,750, which was 24,141 in excess of the first week of October; from this time it rose to a maximum of 1,003,201 in the second week of March; thence, however, until Midsummer, a weekly diminution, of varying amount, had taken place, leaving the numbers very nearly as they were when the pressure began, namely, 833,372. The rise continued for twenty weeks, but the fall to the initial amount was effected in fifteen weeks, during which 169,732 persons went off the rates. The table appended to this statement shows that the labouring population are obtaining the advantages of full employment, although some remains of the late depression still linger in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the last week of June, 1858, there were 833,472 paupers relieved in England and Wales, against 829,381 in 1857, exhibiting a difference of 4,091. There was an increase in the South-Eastern, North-Midland, North-Western, York, Northern and Welsh districts, and a decrease in the metropolis, the South-Midland, the Eastern, the South-Western, and the West-Midland districts.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

A fortnight since her Majesty decorated twelve brave soldiers—some of them marked with terrible proofs of suffering as well as of valour—with the Victoria Cross. This ceremony (the third since the institution of the order) was performed on Southsea Common, in the presence of all the troops in garrison at Portsmouth. However, we need not describe the event, as this was done at length in the "Illustrated Times" of August 7; but we are sure all those who were present, and every soldier in the empire, will be glad to have a pictorial record of the ceremony. This we give on the following page.

Keen's unfinished yet vigorous representation of the "Toiling Seaman in his Tossing Boat;" and Mr. S. Solomon's very plain female, clasping one of those peculiarly limp and high-waisted children which are never seen but in the exaggeration of pre-Raphaelitism. In the same room are Mr. Millais's "Proscribed Royalist," and Mr. Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," together with an unfinished engraving of the former picture, by Mr. Simmonds, which is remarkable for the truth of its rendering and the delicacy of its touch. There are also some glowing pictures of American scenery by Mr. Cropsey.

The new direction of the Crystal Palace is energetic and clever. There was a picture gallery—so, at least, ran the rumour, for no one had ever been there—far away in the north wing. The pictures have now been removed to a far more commodious spot—a gallery in the south nave, accessible by means of a staircase from the most fashionable part of the building. Among the collection are some good specimens of the French and Belgian schools, and our own artists have promised to contribute. Adjoining the pictures is a most excellent gallery of photographs, among which Mr. Herbert Watkins's portraits of literary, artistic, and scientific celebrities stand conspicuous.

Mr. Charles Reade has taken up the question of the present system under which persons can be considered and treated as lunatics. He has addressed two letters to the "Daily News" on the subject, written with all his peculiarity, but, it is needless to say, with much force. A young man of property, who had been detained in an asylum, escaped; he came to Mr. Reade, who took him to Dr. Dixon, who discovered another "fallacy of the faculty," and pronounced the patient sane. Dr. Dixon then took Mr. Reade and the alleged lunatic to Dr. Rutledge, to whom, as a test, he suggested that one of the two visitors was insane, and called upon his brother-practitioner to discover which. Dr. Rutledge gave Mr. Reade a look which went "slap through his backbone;" but eventually declared that both were sane—a hazardous assertion when it is recollected that one of them was an author!

The death of George Combe is a noteworthy fact. Probably to two-thirds of our readers his name will be unknown; and yet his great book, "The Constitution of Man," has circulated enormously. He was the bulwark of phrenological science, and sustained his opinions against an active opposition with great spirit, and even acrimony.

**THE BARONY OF LOVAT.**—A claimant of the barony of Lovat, in the perage of Scotland, is likely to appear. This person, whose name is John Fraser, asserts that he can trace his pedigree from Thomas the twelfth lord, through his eldest son Alexander Fraser, who, having killed a man in Scotland, took refuge from justice in Wales, where he lived in obscurity, and married, leaving Simon, the thirteenth lord, in possession of the family honours. It appears that marriage and baptismal registers are existing in confirmation of the facts that Alexander Fraser married, and that he left a son, whose descendants, if they can make out their case, would be thus the direct heirs of this ancient barony.





THE EMPRESS'S BED-CHAMBER ON BOARD THE BRETAGNE.

## CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE EDEV VALLEY RAILWAY.

An important event for Appleby, the county town of Westmorland, was celebrated a few days ago—the commencement of the first railway in the district. The line is to start from a point near the Clifton station of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, and run by Appleby to Kirkby Stephen; where it will join the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway.

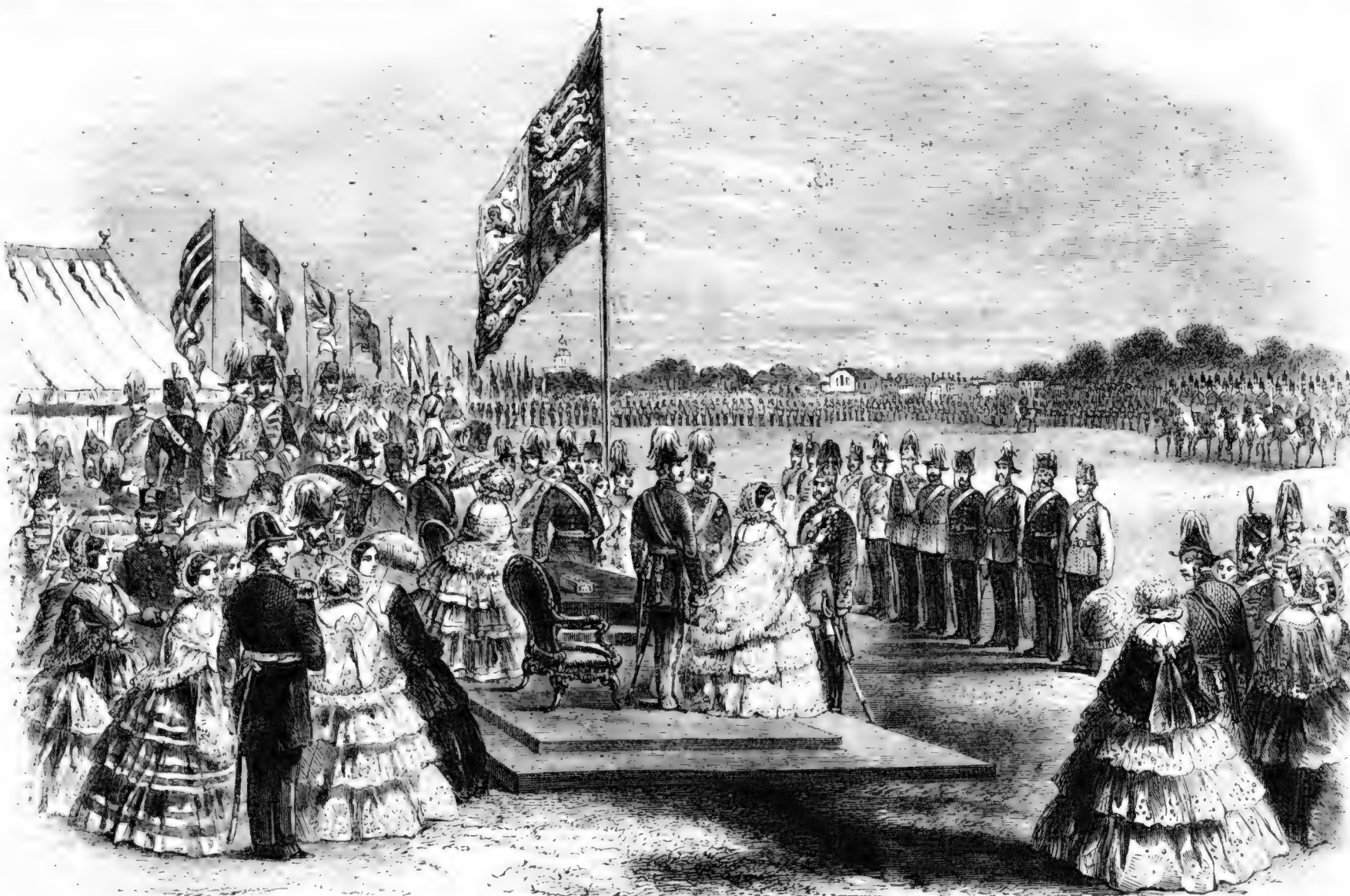
Lord Brougham, a Westmorland man, consented to perform the office of turning the first sod. His Lordship's presence added much to

the interest of an occasion which drew thousands to the spot, and which was heightened by all the ceremony proper to be observed. There was a triumphal arch in Battlebarrow, another in Bongate, a third on the centre of the bridge, a fourth at the entrance to the Castle Park, and another—biggest and best of all—in the Market Place. This latter erection (a substantial edifice of its kind, in the style of an ancient castle) we have engraved. From nearly every house in the town a flag of some description was displayed, with inscriptions wishing all manner of success to the new undertaking.

Lord Brougham arrived at Appleby at about eleven o'clock, and pro-

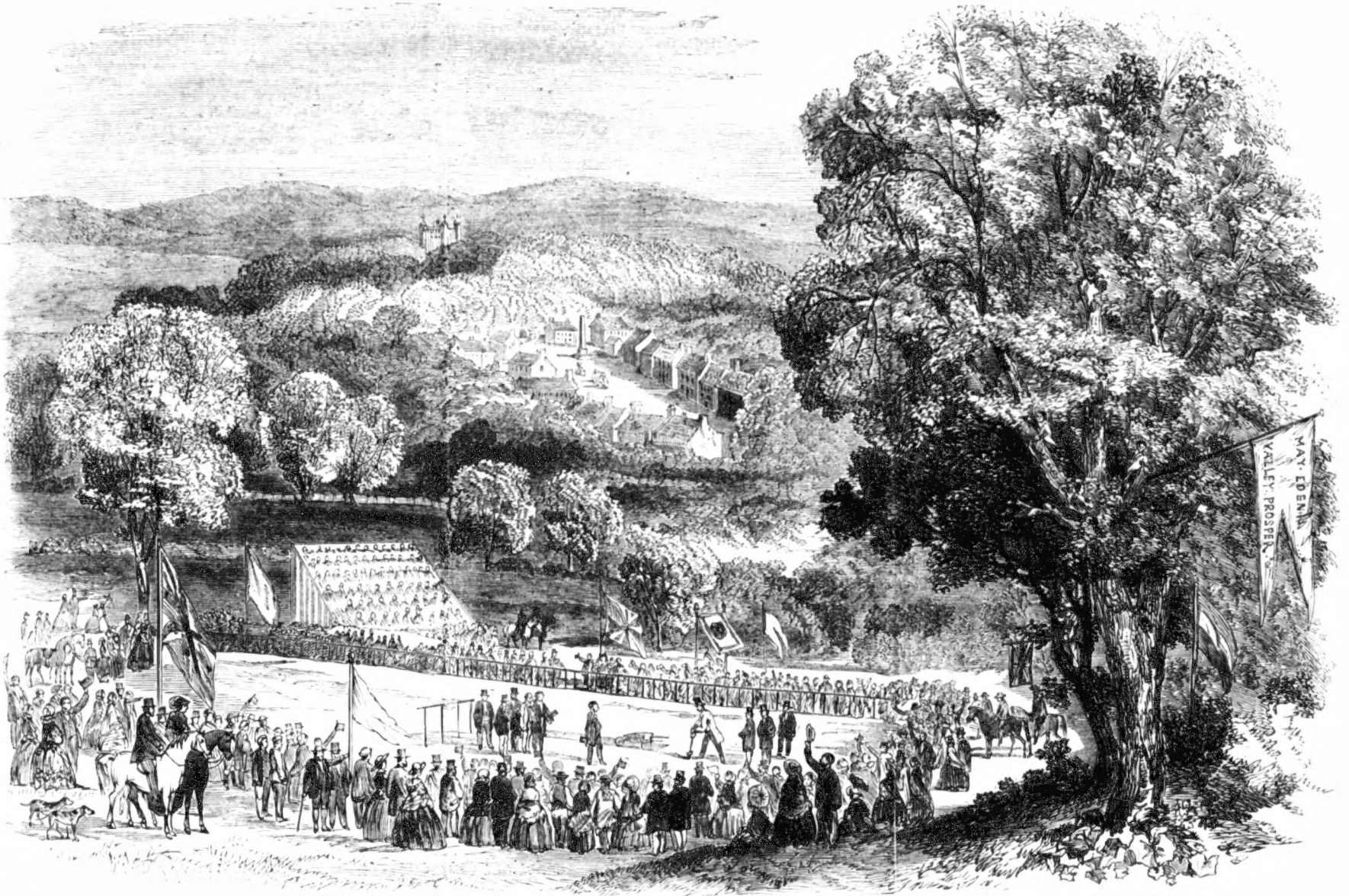
ceeded at once to the spot where the ceremony was to take place. A long procession of railway and corporate officials, members of various local associations, and about a thousand children, accompanied his Lordship, banners flying. A large number of the local gentry were also present.

The point selected for the ceremony was a field adjoining Battlebarrow, a hill at the north entrance of the town. There an enclosure had been made, and seats had been provided for the accommodation of the ladies, who were admitted by ticket. A small platform was erected in the centre. When the procession arrived, only the directors and



THE QUEEN DISTRIBUTING THE VICTORIA CROSS TO CRIMEAN AND INDIAN HEROES ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.—(FROM A SKETCH BY R. H. C. URSDELL.)





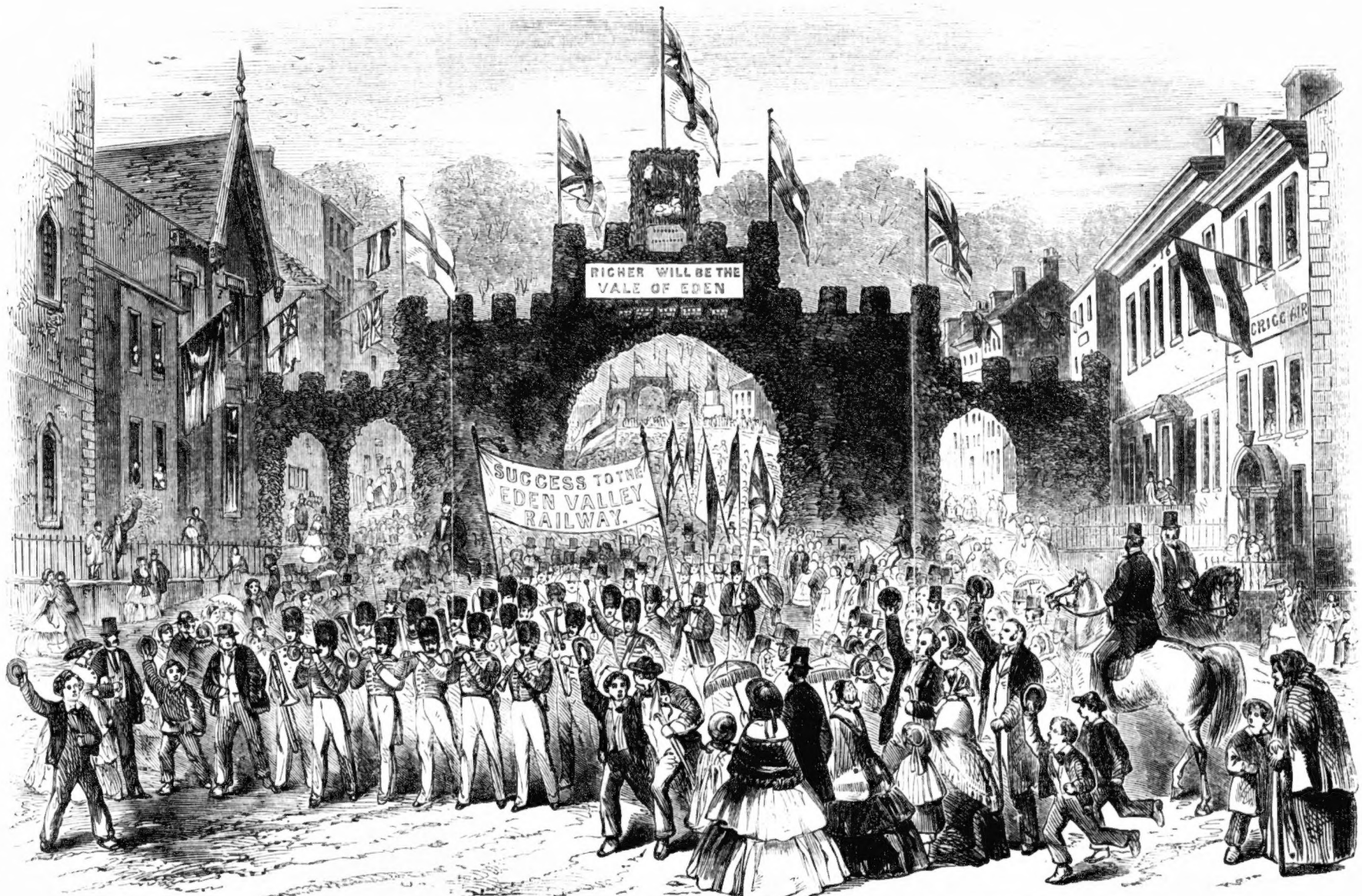
LORD BROUGHAM CUTTING THE FIRST SOD OF THE EDEN VALLEY RAILWAY, AT APPLEBY.

their immediate friends were admitted within the enclosure; the rest ranged themselves along the field or crowded round the railings.

All being ready, Rear-Admiral Elliott, in a neat little speech, called upon Lord Brougham, in the name of the directors, to turn the first

sod. "With the greatest pleasure," replied his Lordship. Then, says the "Carlisle Journal," "Lord Brougham received from the brawny navvie who stood beside him a neat spade, with which he cut the sod, and threw it into a handsome mahogany barrow, which had

been provided for the occasion. His Lordship then, with a vigour as remarkable as it is characteristic, wheeled the barrow along some planks that had been laid for a distance of some ten or a dozen yards, emptied its contents, and then, in a truly navvie-like manner, turned



THE PROCESSION PASSING BENEATH THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN THE MARKET-PLACE, APPLEBY.—(FROM SKETCHES BY J. S. BLAND.)



his back and pulled the barrow to the point whence he started. During the operation, the most deafening cheers resounded from every part of the field. His Lordship appeared to be much amused with his own performance.

His Lordship afterwards ascended the platform and made a speech, congratulating the assembly on the commencement of "an honest, true, substantial undertaking." Other speeches followed. In the evening there was a grand dinner, at which Rear-Admiral Elliott was chairman, with Lord Brougham and other notabilities on his right hand and on his left. In his speech at the table his Lordship said, "My love of this railway is of the most perfectly disinterested kind, for I myself dislike travelling by railway beyond almost any other kind of conveyance. I used to consider a journey as an agreeable relaxation. I used to be treated, not like a parcel, as I now am, but like a Christian. Instead of being trundled into a carriage and being driven along, will-he, nill-he, at whatever rate and to whatever place they choose to take me, I could go quietly on at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, along excellent roads, where there were excellent inns where one could stay when convenient and sleep when convenient—and if one had not very little time, and not a very great space to go over, it was by much the more agreeable mode of travelling. Nevertheless, I must fairly confess that is a very selfish view of the subject; and that to the public at large, to the community, the introduction of railways has been of the greatest possible advantage—has been the prime blessing of these times."

There was also a ball at the King's Head Hotel, under the patronage of the High Sheriff. The Foresters dined together. The Odd Fellows dined together. A thousand school children were provided with tea, etc., gratis; whilst the adult public flocked together to the number of some 2,000 to share all the privileges and benefits of the well-stored tea-tables at 6d. a head.

**SALARIES OF STIPENDIARY JUDGES.**—There are now in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 54 judges of superior courts, with salaries of £241,801, and 395 judges of inferior courts, with salaries of £292,663, making a total of 449 judges, and £534,467 amount of salary. In England, the Lord High Chancellor receives £10,000 a year; the Lords Justices of Appeal, £6,000 each; the Master of the Rolls, £6,000; and the three Vice-Chancellors, £5,000 each. The Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas receive £5,000 each, and the puisne judges, £5,000 each; but the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer has only £7,000 a year. The Judge of the Court of Admiralty receives £4,000, and the Judge of the New Probate Court £3,000 a year. The Bankruptcy Commissioners in London receive £2,000 each, and those in the provinces £1,800 each; the First Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court receives £2,000, and the other two Commissioners £1,500 each. Twenty Judges of County Courts receive £1,500, two £1,350, and 38 £1,200 each. Eighty-five revising barristers receive £210 each. The chief magistrate of the City of London receives £1,500, and 22 inferior magistrates £1,200 each. In Ireland, the Lord Chancellor receives £8,000 a year, and the Master of the Rolls £3,000. The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench receives £5,074, that of the Common Pleas £4,612, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer £4,612. The puisne judges receive salaries of £3,688 to £3,725. In Scotland, the Lord Justice-General in the High Court of Justiciary and Lord President of the Court of Session receives £4,800, and the Lord Justice-Clerk £4,500; while eleven Lords of Session and Justiciary receive £3,000 each.

**CROSSED CHEQUES.**—A difficult problem of the day is to contrive a "crossed cheque" which shall comply with the existing law, afford security to the drawer, safety to the banker, and convenience to the public. The object is at once to make the distinction obvious in the body of the cheque, and to guard against tampering. The best suggestion we have yet seen is by Mr. T. F. Chorley, who sends us two drafts of the proposed cheque. Each has a space between the counterfoil and the cheque itself. One draft rests upon the assumption that all cheques must be deemed crossed cheques unless the contrary be stated; the words "uncrossed cheque" are printed on the space between the counterfoil and the cheque, tear off the check close to the counterfoil, and it is an uncrossed cheque; tear off the narrow strip, and it becomes *not* an uncrossed cheque. The other plan seems to us more explicit. The cheque runs thus, the place marked with the asterisk is the counterfoil left in the book when the cheque is torn out.

MESSRS. DOE, ROY, AND CO.

	Pay to	or bearer
This sum	crossed cheque to be paid	
to bearer or	through a bank.	

**DARING BURGLARY AT A LICENSED VICTUALLER'S.**—On the left hand side of the Walworth Road is the "Ship and Sun Tavern," kept by a person named Ives. Having on two occasions discovered evidence of an attempted entry into his premises, Mr. Ives had them strongly secured by bars and locks; nevertheless, it was discovered on the morning of Thursday week, that the place had been entered and a robbery effected. The thieves had, in the first place, scaled two high walls and climbed over the roofs of two houses that intervened between a small court and Mr. Ives's premises. Then, at risk of life and limb, they descended on to a small projection of the roof of one of the lower departments. From this projection all the lead was stripped, and a hole made through the roof to allow the thief to descend into the cellar below, which contained only barrels of different liquors. The aperture was small, which leads to the inference that a boy was employed in this portion of the operations. Finding no outlet from this, the thieves made a hole through the panel near the lock, but still were unable to get out, a strong iron bar, secured by a padlock, being firmly fixed across the entrance. The door having resisted all efforts to force it, another hole was made in the ceiling, and by some unexplained means access was obtained through it into a second room. This was the warehouse, containing large vats filled with gin, &c., and standing upon two of these vats, in a most dangerous position, another hole was made in a partition which separated the shop from the warehouse. Getting through this aperture, and by stepping on to a stove in the shop, the bar was reached. It is believed that all these operations were performed in the dark, as a light would have attracted attention from the outside; and, besides, a greater number of portable articles of considerable value were left behind than carried away. One till was found on the floor, its contents (silver and copper money) having been stolen. Another drawer was also found emptied of its valuable contents, and in addition some silver plate, consisting of spoons, a fish slice, &c., had disappeared, as had also a coat belonging to the landlord. The latter article was afterwards found in a by-street, apparently dropped in the descent of the thieves from the top of the house. A second till, containing a large sum of money, had been overlooked, as well as a considerable quantity of silver plate.

**A ZOUAVE AND HIS TENANTS.**—Peter Maguire, an Irish labourer, was charged at Worship Street Police-court, with an aggravated assault upon an Oriental, named Joseph Ben Houliel, resident at Priory House, Wandsworth. Mr. Beard, the solicitor, accompanied the complainant, a tall, well-made man, dressed in full Oriental costume, and stated that the complainant was formerly an officer in one of the Eastern armies engaged in the Crimean campaign, and during the time that the war lasted acted as interpreter to the Duke de Malakoff. At the conclusion of peace he came over here, and purchased a considerable quantity of household property at the east-end of London, and among which were several tenements in Marlborough Court, Spitalfields, inhabited by persons of the class of the defendant. Ever since he has been in possession of the houses, he has been incessantly waylaid and maltreated, and as he is obliged, from the nature of the property, to receive his rents every Monday, or he would not get them at all, these occasions have been seized upon to ill-use him in such a manner that he has been several times compelled to appeal to the court for protection, and place the houses themselves under the care of the police. On Monday, the defendant set upon him the moment he appeared, abusing him and striking him till he became senseless, and altogether subjecting him to such violence that he was then under the care of his medical attendant. The complainant, a mild-spoken, inoffensive man, then stated—On getting out of my cab yesterday and entering the court to call upon my tenants, the defendant, who was somewhat the worse for drink, purposely pushed violently against me, and, exclaiming "You are the landlord who turned me out," struck me such a heavy blow in the chest with his fist that I fell to the ground, and then, wrenching my walking-stick from me, broke it, and tried to force out my eye with the point of it. I suffered so much from the pain and excitement, that though in perfect health before, I fainted, and have spat blood ever since. A police-constable came up at the moment, and I gave the defendant into custody. A constable said—I heard the prisoner, at the station, threaten to give it to the gentleman much better next time he caught him, and declare that he would have his life. The defendant begged for mercy. Mr. D'Eyncourt—It is perfectly monstrous that a gentleman cannot purchase property in the very heart of London, without being subjected to such abominable conduct as this. Again and again has this foreigner been obliged to come here for protection against people living in his own houses, who must be a thorough gang of bar-barians. I shall certainly make an example in this case, by fining you £5, or two months in the House of Correction in default, and in addition order you to find two substantial sureties to guarantee your keeping the peace for six months.

## LAW AND CRIME.

UNDER another heading will be found the particulars of an extraordinary misadventure, resulting in the death of a man named Gates, upon the road between London and Acton, where he was found at midnight during the last week, stabbed to the heart by a sharp thin weapon, which was at once conjectured to be a sword-stick. It will be seen that two gentlemen have voluntarily come forward to testify as to the manner of Gates' death. The magistrates, before whom one of these gentlemen made a statement tending to show that the mortal wound was inflicted by him upon the deceased, in self-defence, if not accidentally, took a view of the case, which resulted in his binding over the self-accused person in his own recognizances in £100 to appear upon a further investigation. The Coroner who conducted the inquest upon the body appears scarcely to have coincided with the evident opinion of the magistrate. For, on the inquest, a witness appeared who was in company with the gentleman who avows having been at least the proximate cause of Gates' death, upon that unfortunate occasion. This witness narrates with circumstantiality, and with the most evident truthfulness, the particulars of an affray, in which Gates, mad drunk, insulted the two companions, wrenched from one the sheath of a sword cane, assaulted the owner therewith, and after repeated warnings thrust himself upon the blade pretended to keep him at bay. He tells how both himself and his friend were so ignorant of the mischief done to deceased that they stood by him, imagining him to have fallen in an excess of drunkenness, and warned a carter, passing in his vehicle, to take care not to run over him as he lay. It is no slender confirmation of this statement, that deceased, when last seen, is said to have been in a state of furious drunkenness, abusing and challenging his comrades at the door of a public-house. But, whether confirmed or not, the evidence of the witness mentioned is certainly important, as relating to facts which he personally witnessed, and which, occurring on a lonely country road at midnight, are scarcely likely to find other narrators. It may therefore excite some surprise to find that this gentleman is himself held to heavy bail by the coroner, and that the jury are not to be allowed to examine him upon the matter. Perhaps in this particular instance even this circumstance will not prejudice the actual homicide, with the jury. Still, if the mere being in company with another, who under any circumstances has the misfortune to cause the death of a third person, is to incapacitate any one from giving evidence upon the subject, and moreover to necessitate his defending himself from a charge which no atom of evidence appears to substantiate, there must be something not only wrong but absurd, either in the law or its administration.

The manner in which the press generally has declared itself in opposition to the anomalous state of the law as to lunatics, has brought out numerous exposures of the cruelties perpetrated under its sanction. The result of the commission in Mrs. Turner's case as to the manner in which Acomb House is conducted, is that the required notice has been given of proceedings for the withdrawal of the license of Mr. Metcalfe, the proprietor. Mr. Charles Reade has addressed to several journals a detail of an instance which has come within his knowledge, and in which a young man, escaped from a lunatic asylum, has received a certificate of sanity, from an experienced physician. The Reverend Mr. Leach, who has been recently pronounced sane after a lengthened investigation, brought an action against his mother, who had procured him to be placed under restraint, but the cause has been compromised by Mr. Leach for filial reasons. A letter, perfectly temperate and rational, has been received by us from one Mr. F. A. Bush, now an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and from inquiry made by us into his case, we find him to be a gentleman who recently defended an action brought against him by a barmaid for breach of promise of marriage. In this he was defeated with damages, the jury who tried the cause deciding him to be in his right mind, and capable of making such a promise. Nevertheless, as we have stated, he is now (or was when writing to us) in an asylum for lunatics. The secretary of the "Alleged Lunatics' Friend's Society" has kindly furnished us with a report, in the form of a pamphlet, in which numerous cases of great hardship and cruelty are detailed. This useful society appears to be restricted in its appliances by lack of funds, but it is to be hoped that when Parliament next meets the sad necessity for its existence will be corrected.

On a trial last week at the assizes, between an opera singer and a theatrical manager, the latter defended himself by a plea of payment, and the production of a receipt in full, signed by the plaintiff. The plaintiff admitted the signature, but alleged that she had signed the document without being aware of its effect, and that the money therein named had not actually been paid. Hereupon she obtained a verdict. Perhaps some misconception exists among the general public as to the effect of a receipt. A receipt is by no means conclusive evidence, if the payment be contradicted; and it is open to such contradiction, equally with other *prima facie* evidence.

Persons who ordinarily make payment by cheque, may not be all aware of the best method of using these documents in mercantile transactions. Now that a stamp is necessary upon all cheques, it is obviously an advantage to make every cheque payable to the payee or his order, instead of to bearer. This necessitates his indorsement, which requires no further stamp, and is evidence of the cheque having come into his possession. A complete safeguard may be interposed against forgery, by crossing the cheque with the name, when known, of the payee's banker. The bank on which the cheque is drawn cannot be expected to be acquainted with the signature of the payee, if a stranger. By the means we have indicated, the stamps upon cheques may be rendered a positive advantage to the banking portion of the community.

The Italian organ-grinders and Mr. Babbage (of calculating machine celebrity) still remain at feud. The grinders annoy Mr. Babbage with their instruments, occasionally waking him up in the middle of the night; and Mr. Babbage, after the required warning, gives them into custody. The magistrate during the last few days fined two of the exotic nuisances 10s. each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment in default of payment. A contemporary suggests that Mr. Babbage might save himself from the infliction of the "music" by a removal—as if the convenience of an English housekeeper were to be a secondary consideration to that of a gang of foreign mendicants. But Mr. Babbage has the law upon his side, and if this can be exercised arbitrarily, it is the fault of the Legislature less than of Mr. Babbage. But it is well known that the street organists find their account far less in the pleasure they cause than in the system of annoyance they have carried out. They almost invariably "pitch" in quiet streets, inhabited by that respectable and intellectual professional class which, in fact, represents the intelligence and social progress of the nation. Sympathy with the convicted organ-grinders is simply a mistake. They are the tools of a set of low scoundrels, who live in luxury upon the hire of the instruments, and extort from the unhappy grinders almost the last penny of their receipts, in return for food and shelter of a kind below that ordinarily bestowed upon dogs. To the victims, prison life can scarcely be anything but a relief. They obtain there better living than they can get while at liberty, and moreover, obtain by their committal the certainty of a wholesome washing, which must be of incalculable advantage to them generally.

## EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT ACTON.

A MR. GATES, a builder employed at Acton, was found dead on the highway between Acton and Shepherd's Bush, on the night of Monday week. He had been stabbed in the breast with a keen, narrow weapon, the wound being scarcely discernible. Great sensation was excited by the discovery, especially as there was no reason to believe that the unhappy man had been robbed; and before the end of the week the Government offered a reward of £100 for the detection of the murderer or murderers.

A most unexpected explanation of the affair was given on Monday. On that day the adjourned inquest was held; and the following evidence was given:—

Henry Genge, a groom, said—On Monday night last, about ten minutes to twelve o'clock, I found the body of the deceased on the high road near the railway bridge; it was lying in the middle of the road; two men were standing close to it. They cried out to me, "Who was driving the wagon in which I was seated, 'Don't run off that fellow.' The men were going towards London. One of them was swinging a stick or cane in his hand, but I could not tell exactly what it was, as it was very dark. The man who was driving the wagon said, 'Why don't you pull the man out of the road?' but they gave no answer. I then got down and dragged the body from the middle of the road on to the path. There was a leaf in a handkerchief lying close to the body. I came on towards Acton and told the police.

Mr. Henry, a surgeon, of Acton, said he examined the clothes of the dead man, thinking that he might have been run over, but they were not torn or damaged. The clothes were saturated with blood, and there was a small cut in the coat and a corresponding cut in the shirt. On examining the chest he perceived a wound half an inch in length, corresponding to the cuts in the shirt and coat. A very small quantity of blood had been discharged from it. Further examination showed that this wound extended into the left ventricle of the heart, through the right lung. No man could have survived such a wound. Death must have been instantaneous.

Here Superintendent Tarleton introduced Mr. Henry Augustus Clavering, a lieutenant in her Majesty's navy, who had surrendered that morning.

Then Captain Thomas Miller, of her Majesty's navy, came forward to give evidence. He said—I am staying at 61, Interness Terrace, Bayswater, the residence of Lieutenant Clavering. I was in the Acton Road, near the Priory, on Monday night last, about twelve o'clock. Lieutenant Clavering was with me. We were on foot. As we approached the railway bridge we thought we had lost our way. I imagined we were on the road from Turnham Green towards Acton. We had been out for a walk. We emerged into the high road from Acton out of a narrow dark lane. As we got out of the lane we saw a man at the opposite side of the way, evidently intoxicated, talking to himself and making a commotion. On coming nearly upon him he turned round furiously towards us, and to the best of my belief said, "What business have you here? What are you up to?" I thought the accent was that of a foreigner, and I said to Clavering, "He is some discharged valet or barber." Clavering said to the man, "We are two gentlemen, taking a walk for our amusement, and I should like to know what business that is of yours." What further the man said I cannot say, but I heard disconnected sentences, such as "Do for you," and he then made a rush right upon Clavering, who happened to be nearer to him than I was. Clavering struggled with him with a sword-stick in his hand. The deceased caught hold of the sword-stick, and Clavering told him to mind what he was about, as he had a sword-stick in his hand. He repeated this two or three times. The night was very dark. I did not myself see the sword leave the sheath, but I saw the man strike two or three blows at Clavering, and one came right down on his head. I then saw that Clavering's sword was drawn, and it seemed to me he was endeavouring to keep the man off the point. I then thought I saw something glitter like a knife or a polished pistol in the unfortunate man's hand. I sang out, "Take care, Harry; he has a knife or pistol in his hand; so look out." I grasped my own stick tighter, and got a little nearer to the man, to see what it was he held in his hand. I heard Clavering say distinctly to the man, "Take care, or I may do you an injury." He subsequently said, "This is the third time I tell you—take care I do not do you an injury." The man made another rush after that warning, and fell. I never saw Clavering strike a blow or make a thrust, but I saw him retreat to the side of the path. When I saw the man fall, I said, "Come along, Harry; I expect there are more of them about." He replied, "Hold a minute until I pick up the end of my sword-stick." I did not know until then that it was with the sheath of the sword-stick that the deceased had struck Clavering. We then went on. Clavering said, "I fear I have pricked the fellow." I said, "Nonsense, Harry; I was close to him, and I could swear you never touched him. I expect his drunkenness has been the cause of his fall." He said, "Well, I don't know; but I will see directly whether there is any blood or stain on the point of my sword; possibly he may have got pricked in the arm while rushing on me." I said, "Well, if that's all, it will do him no harm, and serve him very well right; but I could almost swear you have not touched him."

A cart was passing at a slow pace in the direction of Acton, and Clavering sang out, "There's a drunken fellow on the road side; take care, and don't go over him." I also sang out, "You had better pick the fellow up and put him in the cart." After going on a little further we came to a light place on the road, and Clavering said, "Hold on until I see whether that fellow was really pricked or not." Clavering then drew the sword, and we examined it minutely, and there was no mark or stain of blood of any description on the sword, and I remarked, "There, you see, I told you you had never touched the man," or, "He was never touched." Clavering said, "I am very glad of it; but if he had been pricked it would have been his own doing." I then observed that a little bit had been chipped out of the sheath of the sword stick. Before this I had said, "Shall we go back and look at the fellow?" Clavering said, "No; I don't see the use of it." That is all I have to say.

Lieutenant Clavering then stepped forward and said—I have only got to say that if a man has run through another intentionally, his conscience must accuse him; but I will take my oath, and may God strike me dead if I tell a lie, I never pointed my sword towards him. He struck me three times.

The Coroner—I think you had better say no more at this moment.

Lieutenant Clavering—I wish to make that statement before my countrymen.

The inquiry was then adjourned, Lieutenant Clavering being bound over in his personal surety for £500, and Captain Miller in £300.

It appears that Lieutenant Clavering himself first communicated with the police—with Sir Richard Mayne, in fact; and that on the morning of the inquest he met Superintendent Tarleton, by appointment, and accompanied him to the Hammersmith Police-station, where he handed in a statement. It was to this effect: That, about ten o'clock on the night of the 9th instant, he went out with a friend (Captain Miller, of the Royal Navy) for a walk to Acton and back again before going to bed. On reaching Shepherd's Bush, instead of proceeding along the road to Acton, they turned off to Turnham Green, with the intention of taking a short cut across the railway into the Acton Road, and so return home that way. Upon their arriving at the Pack Horse public-house, Turnham Green, they had something to drink, and asked their way. They proceeded along the road pointed out to them, and found it very dark. They subsequently met two men, and again asked their way. They took the turning the men directed, which they afterwards found to be the road by the side of the railway. They became rather alarmed, as they had seen some rough persons at the public-house. They turned into the Priory Lane, and there heard a man cursing and swearing. This man sprang upon him (the prisoner), and in holding up his sword-stick the sheath, a black thorn stick, came off. The man then struck him with the sheath across the head and shoulders, each time springing back. He (the prisoner) told him that he was a determined man, and would defend himself with the sword. The man then sprang at him again; but this time he slipped, and fell off the path. He (the prisoner) picked up the sheath, and placed the sword in it. They walked away, and he remarked to his friend whether he had not pricked the man. Before putting the sword in the sheath he looked at it, and did not perceive any blood. After proceeding a short distance, he met two men in a cart, and he told them to be careful, as there was a drunken man lying in the road. He then went home, and heard nothing more until he read the account of the matter in the Sunday papers. He then immediately proceeded to Sir Richard Mayne, and told him all about it.

A lengthened investigation into the matter was made before the Coroner on Monday, which resulted in the discharge of Lieutenant Clavering and Captain Miller.



POLICE.

**THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—Thomas Brown, a stout, desperate-looking man, was charged before Mr. Alderman Chadlis with stealing a watch. Alderman Chadlis stated that that morning, at 11 o'clock, he was at the door of a private house in Kingsland, and the prisoner respectfully inquired the nearest watchmaker. He then went to the watchmaker, who gave him a watch from the waistcoat-pocket, snatched the watch, and ran off.

Alderman Chadlis said he saw the prisoner run across the road, and dart through a public-house into a back street, where a man, hearing the alarm, seized the prisoner, and another person interfered, rescued the prisoner, and carried a watch from him. Both men then made their way in different directions.

**THEFT OF A WATCH.**—Alderman Chadlis stated that he stopped the prisoner at the place of the robbery, but was induced to let him go from some persons following, claiming that he had been maltreated. Prisoner implored to be detained. The prosecutor arrived breathless and afterwards, and witness, from what he then learned, stated and re-captured the prisoner in a stable in Kingsland Street.

A sentence was offered, and the prisoner was ordered to be remanded.

**THEFT OF A WATCH.**—Edward James, was charged with having stolen a valuable New-England dog, belonging to Mr. H. Armour, an upholsterer, residing at George Street, Easton Square.

Mr. James gave evidence, that on Saturday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, as he was passing down the High Street, he saw the prisoner leading a dog, which had round its neck a collar, and on witness looking at it, knowing it to be the prosecutor's, he ran up to the dog, and the animal, upon being called by witness, ran up to him. Prisoner was questioned as to how he became possessed of the dog, when he denied all knowledge of it, and on witness asking him where he had, he replied at 14, Wellington Street. He objected to witness accompany him thither, and at length admitted that he had given a wrong address; adding that, he had improperly taken the dog, he was sorry for it, and was willing to go down upon his knees and beg pardon if allowed to go away. Witness took him to the prosecutor, by whom he was given into custody.

The dog was produced by the officer, Nodgett, 83 S, and identified by the prosecutor as being his property. On Saturday evening he allowed it to run out of doors, as he frequently did, for a short time.

A policeman said that the prisoner was a well-known associate of a gang of dog-stealers, many of whom had been convicted at different Police-courts.

The prisoner's defence was, that he saw the dog running, and thinking it had strayed he laid hold of the dog, which it was dragging along the road. As soon as the gentleman called to the animal he let it go.

Mr. Long, considering that it was a clear case of stealing, and one which called for severe punishment, committed the prisoner to hard labour in the House of Correction for six months.

**RETRIBUTION TO A DONKEY.**—Thomas Hill, a rough-looking fellow, was charged, at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with following brutal treatment to a donkey.

From the evidence of Smith and Guest, two of the Royal Society's officers, it appeared that they were at the New Cattle Market, where they saw the prisoner driving a donkey. The prisoner had a long, thick cut-glass, similar to those used for beating carpets, with which he was belabouring the poor animal in a shameful manner across the back and ribs. This conduct was kept up for a considerable time, the donkey being hardly able to keep on his legs during the infliction of the blows. They (the officers) remonstrated with the prisoner, and finding that to have no effect, took him into custody. On examining the donkey, they found its sides and back covered with wheels.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said the prisoner ought to be ashamed of himself for such conduct. He would now have to pay a fine of 20s., or go to prison for ten days with hard labour; and if he were ever brought up again on such a charge, he should commit him to prison without the option of paying a fine.

**A CANNIBAL.**—Bridget Shaw, who has been several times in custody for violent assaults, was committed for trial for assaulting Police-constable Towers, 185 S, catching his face, biting the whole of the flesh off one of his knuckles, and also biting him in the thigh.

**A HORSE MARINE.**—A swarthy, weather-beaten young man, who gave the name of "Jack Brown," was charged before Mr. Hamdill with having stolen a horse and chaise cart, the property of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, a jobmaster at Turnham Green.

From the evidence, it appeared that a farm labourer, upon entering a beer-shop at Turnham Green, found the prisoner in the tap-room, relating his perilsous adventures in all parts of the world, but especially in the Crimean campaign, for which he had been rewarded with a medal. The prisoner intimated that he had lots of "plums," having just been paid off, and inquired whether witness knew of any landlubber of whom he could charter a horse and cart for the removal of his hammock and luggage from the Waterloo station, where they were then stored. Witness undertook to provide him with his requirements; and the prisoner was entrusted by prosecutor next morning with a horse and chaise, and when he invited witness to proceed with him to town, but managed on the road to give him the slip, and nothing more was heard of him until several days afterwards, when it was ascertained that he was in custody. The horse and chaise were valued at £30.

Mr. Thomas Coombes, an ornamental card manufacturer, residing at the Triangle, Hackney, was examined, and stated that on the evening in question the prisoner drove up to his door, at which he happened to be standing, and bluffed asked him where he could put up his trap in safe moorings. The prisoner, who appeared to be considerably exhilarated, added that, as he must not miss his ship next morning, he was willing to sell the lot for £15, although he had paid £35 for it at a repository on the previous day. After some conversation, witness assented to his proposal to accompany him to the repository, on reaching which the prisoner suddenly drew his sword, observing that it was useless to go further, and he must set the helm for Chiswick, if he wished to know any more about it. Having had reasons for suspicion, witness called a passing policeman, and gave prisoner into custody. Until that moment the prisoner wore two silk gaiters, with the words "Royal Albert," in raised gold letters, which he tore off upon a ching sight of the officer, and witness forcibly secured and now produced them.

A second charge was preferred by a liveryman living at Brompton, whose foreman deposed that about two weeks ago, the prisoner hired one of his master's horses, which he clumsily mounted, with the remark, "I don't think I can steer this as I would a ship; but good-bye, old boy, I'll have a try at it," and so saying he jumped off, and was seen no more until apprehended upon the other charge.

The prisoner, who listened with a broad grin to the evidence, and apparently regarded the whole affair as a grand practical joke, was fully committed on the first charge, but ordered to be brought up again for the completion of the other.

**THEFT OF A WATCH.**—George Peck and Henry Burton, the former a labourer, and the latter a sailor, both of whom gave false addresses, were placed at the bar before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with burglariously breaking in and entering the dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary

Warren, Stonefield Street, Islington, and stealing a great quantity of articles, her property.

The prosecutor stated that on Saturday night last she went to bed about twelve o'clock, having previously fastened the back doors and windows. On Sunday morning, shortly before six o'clock, she went down stairs, and was much surprised to find the whole of the place strewn with articles of wearing apparel, her boxes broken open, and the two prisoners engaged packing up the goods. She ran upstairs and gave an alarm, but the prisoners on duty—Shelton, 200 N—seeing the prisoners come out of the house, followed them, and found a great deal of property wrapped around their bodies. The prisoners being locked up, Sergeant Statton, 34 N, went back to the house, and found that an entry had been made by forcing the securing of the bolt off the back door. Both prisoners were known to the police as bad characters.

The prisoners said they did not wish to say anything in answer to the charge.

Mr. Tyrwhitt fully committed them for trial.

**COVENT GARDEN RECREATIONS.**—Three youths, named John Jones, Edmund Morgan, and Samuel Clark, were brought up in custody of Adkins, the private baillie of the market, charged with assaulting him and the police under the following circumstances.

It was stated that the defendants were three of a set of boys who lived in Covent Garden Market, spending the whole of the day in stealing, and sleeping each night under the dark recesses of the market, or in or under the various vehicles belonging to the fruit-dealers and other terminations who transit business there. On Monday evening, one of the boys (Jones) had managed to climb up to the roof of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, and was making an effort to reach the hands of the parish clock, doubtless with the mischievous intention of putting the neighbourhood "out of time," when Adkins and one of the market baillies observed his movements, and quietly waited below until he had descended. The boy Jones, seeing that he was watched, made a hasty descent, and a terrible leap, after which he regained his legs and bolted off. He was pursued by the baillies and a policeman and overtaken, but the other defendants, his companions—attempted a rescue, and pelted the officers with the clayed vegetables and offal of the market.

Mr. Henry sent them each to the House of Detention for one week.

**HOUSE ROBBERY.**—A man, who gave his name John Boswell, was charged with having entered the house of Mr. Heath, hair-dresser, No. 34, Cumberland Market, and stolen therefrom a silk dress, four mantles, a gold brooch, a pair of silver sugar-tongs, a timepiece, and a great number of other articles.

The evidence given by the prosecutor was, that at one o'clock that afternoon he saw the prisoner make his exit from the private door of his house, having at the time in his possession two bundles, feeling satisfied that he had been robbed, he pursued him (prisoner), exclaiming, "Stop thief!" and in his haste to get clear off he dropped the parcels alluded to in the road.

A witness named Goldstone proved that he picked them up directly after prisoner threw them from him.

Police-constable Herbert, 362 S, produced the property, which, as it turned out, had been stolen from the first-floor front room, some drawers in which argument had been forced open by a small crowbar, which the prisoner had left near the house. Witness added that upon the prisoner being searched, a latch-key, which opened the private door, was found upon him.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

**A NICE TRIP FOR MR. BULL.**—Robert Begbie, engraver, and John Buzzard, who stood remanded upon a vague charge of fraud in Scotland, were brought up for further examination, when a man about seventy years of age attended, and produced a warrant which he had brought with him, to take the prisoner to Edinburgh. On being sworn, he gave his name

James Sutherland, and said—I produce a petition and complaint when the prisoners are charged with obtaining, under false pretences, a quantity of jewellery, with intent to defraud Messrs. Alexander Milne and Co., of George Street, Edinburgh, and others; the false pretences being that the goods were required for a customer of Begbie's. I also produce a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoners, signed by a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, and backed by the sheriff of the county.

Alderman Chadlis—Do you know if the prisoners are the persons mentioned in the warrant?

Witness—No; I do not, sir. I have no knowledge of either of them.

Alderman Chadlis—Then what is the use of your coming up here at all, for you might take me upon that warrant or any one else, instead of the prisoners at the bar?

Witness—I believe they are the right men.

Alderman Chadlis—That may be; but just tell the magistrate when you get back to exercise a little more common sense, and to send up some one who knows who he is to apprehend next time. If we had not other evidence of their identity, they must have been discharged.

Begbie—I wish to repeat, which is not in the deposition, that I obtained these goods in the ordinary course of trade. I made use of no false pretence. I merely ordered the goods of these parties, with whom I have had other transactions, and they were sent to me.

Alderman Chadlis—That you will have to answer in Edinburgh.

Sutherland—Will you allow the officer (Baillie, a city detective) to go with me, sir?

Alderman Chadlis—Then you do not consider yourself strong enough to take them?

Sutherland—No, sir, for when I was sent up only one of the prisoners was in custody.

Alderman Chadlis—But who is to pay our officer's expenses?

Sutherland—The Fiscal, sir. I will undertake that he shall be paid.

Alderman Chadlis—Very well, then he shall go with you, but you must pay him and feed him well.

The prisoners were then remanded to Edinburgh, and in the course of the afternoon, Baillie and Sutherland, having been furnished with all the necessary powers, started with them for their destination.

**TWO DUFFERS.**—Charles Smith, a "duffer," was charged with stealing half-a-sovereign from a member of his own fraternity.

Henry Osborne said—I am a commercial traveller, and travel in the broad cloth and silk line on my own account. I also deal in Manchester and fancy goods. I do not know the prisoner particularly. I was in the "Hunt and Shears" public-house, in Cloth Fair, last night with the prisoner. We were in the bar-parlour. In the first instance I, having confidence in him, lent him 5s., and in about half-an-hour he asked me to lend him some more money, and I said I would, as I had confidence in him sufficient to lend him £5 or £6.

Mr. Martin (chief clerk)—Were you sober?

Complainant—I do not say I had not been drinking. I took out several sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and placed them on the table, and the prisoner took up a half-sovereign, and when I told him to put it down he refused.

Alderman Chadlis—If you had such confidence in him, perhaps he had equal confidence in you, and helped himself to the half-sovereign.

Complainant—But he had no right to take it.

Alderman Chadlis—Certainly not. It is a complete robbery on his part.

Prisoner—Why, he knows I was with him nearly the whole of the day.

Complainant—I don't deny that, sir; but I did a very foolish thing in letting him have some goods to sell.

Mr. Martin—What goods were those?

Baillie, the detective officer—This is a specimen, sir. They are regular "duffer" goods.

Complainant—I believe they were like those. I might have told him I would let him have £1 or £2, but I wanted it, because I had not great confidence in him.

Prisoner—the fact is, your Worship, he had been treating me all day, and I borrowed the 5s. to treat him; and when I afterwards asked for more he gave me the half-sovereign.

Complainant—Why, sir, after he had the half-sovereign he asked me for another two shillings, and I told him that he had my half-sovereign, and that was quite enough.

Prisoner—There, sir, he admits he lent me the money.

Alderman Chadlis—Oh, no, he does not. Nothing has been said to justify you in taking the half-sovereign.

Prisoner—But he lent it to me, sir, and he knows it, for I have not lent him money.

Alderman Chadlis—Is that true?

Complainant—Yes, sir; and we have often had transactions together.

Alderman Chadlis (to the officer)—Give the prosecutor back his half-sovereign, and let the prisoner go.

Complainant—I wish to tell you, sir, that when I gave the prisoner into custody a friend of his kicked me.

Alderman Chadlis—You deserve kicking more than any man I know for being so foolishly careless of your money, and for being so stupid in public-houses when your wife and children are perhaps waiting at home.

The two "duffers," the assessor and the accused, then left the court.

**IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF HENRY AND CHARLES HALL.**—The bankrupts were the well-known solicitors of New-Bossell Court. An application was made to the Court of Bankruptcy to examine witnesses with respect to the debts, discovered since the bankruptcy. The application having been allowed.

Mr. Peake was examined and said—I have several times purchased waste paper from a man who wears a kind of a fan coat, and has always signed his receipts in the name of A. Linton. I know nothing of this man beyond having made a few purchases of him in this manner, but I should know him again if I saw him.

Mr. Froome—The waste paper in which the deeds were found weighed six cwt.

Mr. Peake—The deeds might as well have been bankrupts as far as I was concerned, so little did I imagine what was in the paper I bought. I sold it to Mr. Holland. What I have stated is really all that I know of the matter.

It having been found upon reference to the deeds that they bore the name of Entwistle.

Mr. Peake remarked—That is the name of a clerk in the employment of the bankrupts.

The Commissioner said that this might be followed to the discovery of the rest of the deeds.

Mr. Peake said that he had no doubt that Entwistle, whose address he could obtain, would give every possible information.

Mr. Holland said he had frequently discovered briefs, deeds, and other valuable papers, in the waste paper he purchased from solicitors' offices; that in some instances they were worthless, but sometimes otherwise. He had purchased the papers from Mr. Peake, as stated, and had given every information in his power upon discovering from the advertisement that they were valuable.

Mr. Froome said the bankrupts had stated that Mr. Rymer was the holder of some of Mr. Cundall's deeds; somewhat certainly been obtained from Mr. Rymer, but he, like the bankrupts, was now out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Honour expressed a hope that the information already elicited would lead to the discovery of the whole of the deeds.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Since we last wrote, there has been a slight improvement in the demand for money, chiefly for commercial purposes, and the rates of discount in the open market have risen a shade higher. The lowest quotation for first-class bills is now 2½ per cent. Three months' paper is not done under 3½, and six months' under 4½ per cent., according to the nature of the security offered. At these quotations, money is still very abundant.

On account of the absence of many of the leading jobbers from town, the transactions in home securities have been on a very moderate scale this week. In the general quotations, however, very little change has taken place. Consols, for money, have marked 98½; the Reduced and new Threes, 97½; Long Annuities, 188½; 189½; 190½; 191½; 192½; 193½; 194½; 195½; 196½; 197½; 198½; 199½; 200½; 201½; 202½; 203½; 204½; 205½; 206½; 207½; 208½; 209½; 210½; 211½; 212½; 213½; 214½; 215½; 216½; 217½; 218½; 219½; 220½; 221½; 222½; 223½; 224½; 225½; 226½; 227½; 228½; 229½; 230½; 231½; 232½; 233½; 234½; 235½; 236½; 237½; 238½; 239½; 240½; 241½; 242½; 243½; 244½; 245½; 246½; 247½; 248½; 249½; 250½; 251½; 252½; 253½; 254½; 255½; 256½; 257½; 258½; 259½; 260½; 261½; 262½; 263½; 264½; 265½; 266½; 267½; 268½; 269½; 270½; 271½; 272½; 273½; 274½; 275½; 276½; 277½; 278½; 279½; 280½; 281½; 282½; 283½; 284½; 285½; 286½; 287½; 288½; 289½; 290½; 291½; 292½; 293½; 294½; 295½; 296½; 297½; 298½; 299½; 300½; 301½; 302½; 303½; 304½; 305½; 306½; 307½; 308½; 309½; 310½; 311½; 312½; 313½; 314½; 315½; 316½; 317½; 318½; 319½; 320½; 321½; 322½; 323½; 324½; 325½; 326½; 327½; 328½; 329½; 330½; 331½; 332½; 333½; 334½; 335½; 336½; 337½; 338½; 339½; 340½; 341½; 342½; 343½; 344½; 345½; 346½; 347½; 348½; 349½; 350½; 351½; 352½; 353½; 354½; 355½; 356½; 357½; 358½; 359½; 360½; 361½; 362½; 363½; 364½; 365½; 366½; 367½; 368½; 369½; 370½; 371½; 372½; 373½; 374½; 375½; 376½; 377½; 378½; 379½; 380½; 381½; 382½; 383½; 384½; 385½; 386½; 387½; 388½; 389½; 390½; 391½; 392½; 393½; 394½; 395½; 396½; 397½; 398½; 399½; 400½; 401½; 402½; 403½; 404½; 405½; 406½; 407½; 408½; 409½; 410½; 411½; 412½; 413½; 414½; 415½; 416½; 417½; 418½; 419½; 420½; 421½; 422½; 423½; 424½; 425½; 426½; 427½; 428½; 429½; 430½; 431½; 432½; 433½; 434½; 435½; 436½; 437½; 438½; 439½; 440½; 441½; 442½; 443½; 444½; 445½; 446½; 447½; 448½; 449½; 450½; 451½; 452½; 453½; 454½; 455½; 456½; 457½; 458½; 459½; 460½; 461½; 462½; 463½; 464½; 465½; 466½; 467½; 468½; 469½; 470½; 471½; 472½; 473½; 474½; 475½; 476½; 477½; 478½; 479½; 480½; 481½; 482½; 483½; 484½; 485½; 486½; 487½; 488½; 489½; 490½; 491½; 492½; 493½; 494½; 495½; 496½; 497½; 498½; 499½; 500½; 501½; 502½; 503½; 504½; 505½; 506½; 507½; 508½; 509½; 510½; 511½; 512½; 513½; 514½; 515½; 516½; 517½; 518½; 519½; 520½; 521½; 522½; 523½; 524½; 525½; 526½; 527½; 528½; 529½; 530½; 531½; 532½; 533½; 534½; 535½; 536½; 537½; 538½; 539½; 540½; 541½; 542½; 543½; 544½; 545½; 546½; 547½; 548½; 549½; 550½; 551½; 552½; 553½; 554½; 555½; 556½; 557½; 558½; 559½; 560½; 561½; 562½; 563½; 564½; 565½; 566½; 567½; 568½; 569½; 570½; 571½; 572½; 573½; 574½; 575½; 576½; 577½; 578½; 579½; 580½; 581½; 582½; 583½; 584½; 585½; 586½; 587½; 588½; 589½; 590½; 591½; 592½; 593½; 594½; 595½; 596½; 597½; 598½; 599½; 600½; 601½; 602½; 603½; 604½; 605½; 606½; 607½; 608½; 609½; 610½; 611½; 612½; 613½; 614½; 615½; 616½; 617½; 618½; 619½; 620½; 621½; 622½; 623½; 624½; 625½; 626½; 627½; 628½; 629½; 630½; 631½; 632½; 633½; 634½; 635½; 636½; 637½; 638½; 639½; 640½; 641½; 642½; 643½; 644½; 645½; 646½; 647½; 648½; 649½; 650½; 651½; 652½; 653½; 654½; 655½; 656½; 657½; 658½; 659½; 660½; 661½; 662½; 663½; 664½; 665½; 666½; 667½; 668½; 669½; 670½; 671½; 672½; 673½; 674½; 675½; 676½; 677½; 678½; 679½; 680½; 681½; 682½; 683½; 684½; 685½; 686½; 687½; 688½; 689½; 690½; 691½; 692½; 693½; 694½; 695½; 696½; 697½; 698½; 699½; 700½; 701½; 702½; 703½; 704½; 705½; 706½; 707½; 708½; 709½; 710½; 711½; 712½; 713½; 714½; 715½; 716½; 717½; 718½; 719½; 720½; 721½; 722½; 723½; 724½; 725½; 726½; 727½; 728½; 729½; 730½; 731½; 732½; 733½; 734½; 735½; 736½; 737½; 738½; 739½; 740½; 741½; 742½; 743½; 744½; 745½; 746½; 747½; 748½; 749½; 750½; 751½; 752½; 753½; 754½; 755½; 756½; 757½; 758½; 759½; 760½; 761½; 762½; 763½; 764½; 765½; 766½; 767½; 768½; 769½; 770½; 771½; 772½; 773½; 774½; 775½; 776½; 777½; 778½; 779½; 780½; 781½; 782½; 783½; 784½; 785½; 786½; 787½; 788½; 789½; 790½; 791½; 792½; 793½; 794½; 795½; 796½; 797½; 798½; 799½; 800½; 801½; 802½; 803½; 804½; 805½; 806½; 807½; 808½; 809½; 810½; 811½; 812½; 813½; 814½; 815½; 816½; 817½; 818½; 819½; 820½; 821½; 822½; 823½; 824½; 825½; 826½; 827½; 828½; 829½; 830½; 831½; 832½; 833½; 834½; 835½; 836½; 837½; 838½; 839½; 840½; 841½; 842½; 843½; 844½; 845½; 846½; 847½; 848½; 849½; 850½; 851½; 852½; 853½; 854½; 855½; 856½; 857½; 858½; 859½; 860½; 861½; 862½; 863½; 864½; 865½; 866½; 867½; 868½; 869½; 870½; 871½; 872½; 873½; 874½; 875½; 876½; 877½; 878½; 879½; 880½; 881½; 882½; 883½; 884½; 885½; 886½; 887½; 888½; 889½; 890½; 891½; 892½; 893½; 894½; 895½; 896½; 897½; 898½; 899½; 900½; 901½; 902½; 903½; 904½; 905½; 906½; 907½; 908½; 909½; 910½; 911½; 912½; 913½; 914½; 915½; 916½; 917½; 918½; 919½; 920½; 921½; 922½; 923½; 924½; 925½; 926½; 927½; 928½; 929½; 930½; 931½; 932½; 933½; 934½; 935½; 936½; 937½; 938½; 939½; 940½; 941½; 942½; 943½; 944½; 945½; 946½; 947½; 948½; 949½; 950½; 951½; 952½; 953½; 954½; 955½; 956½; 957½; 958½; 959½; 960½; 961½; 962½; 963½; 964½; 965½; 966½; 967½; 968½; 969½; 970½; 971½; 972½; 973½; 974½; 975½; 976½; 977½; 978½; 979½; 980½; 981½; 982½; 98



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